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CONGRESS AND THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

When the Secretary of the Treasury was in this city a few days ago, he was asked by one of our bank presidents why he chose to meet the deficit in the revenue by the issue of legal tenders. Mr. Richardson's reply was characteristic. He made the issue, he said, because if, on his own authority, he had not emitted part of the 44 million reserve Congress would have ordered him to issue the whole, and to issue it in purchase of bonds. To meet the deficiency in the revenue more greenbacks still would have become necessary. From that extra inflation which would, he conjectured, have been ordered by Congress, the Secretary seemed to think that he had saved the country. Since this singular explanation was given, Mr. Richardson has no doubt become better informed of the temper of Congress,

and of the purpose of the country in regard to greenback issues. Whatever may be done about further National bank notes it is quite clear that there must be no addition to the greenback issues. Mr. Hawley's resolution which was adopted to this effect by the House last Monday is the most important action on the financial question which has been taken this session. It will receive the cordial approval of the whole nation for several reasons.

In the first place, it forbids all further issues of the so-called reserve. For it declares that "in no event shall there be any increase in the non-interest bearing obligations of the Government." This resolution should be passed by the Senate without delay. In a free country, jealous of executive centralization, and professing to be governed by popular institutions, no such law ought ever to have become needful. Its present necessity adds another to the host of illustrations of the past ten years that our ship of state has drifted very far from its old constitutional moorings. We need not ask how strange a law would have seemed a few years ago proposing to stop the Secretary from meeting a deficit by the issue of Treasury notes without the special order and sanction of Congress.

If all this is so with the issue of ordinary Treasury notes, what shall we say when the Treasury notes are a forced loan, a legal tender for debts, a subtle mechanism to dilute and depreciate the money which regulates bargains and measures debts all over the land? What shall we say when the issue of greenbacks means the power of degrading the standard of value, and of impairing the validity of contracts—a power expressly forbidden to the States by our Federal Constitution? Such powers have been claimed and renounced by the despotic governments of Continental Europe, but this is the first time that we remember them to have been withdrawn by a special prohibitive law. It was reserved for our Republic to give to the history of legislative progress this unprecedented instance of repressive reform. If it be thus strange that Congress and the country should be confronted by the necessity of denying to the Secretary the exercise of any such powers to disturb the standard of value in time of profound peace, it is all the more certain that the law repressing and prohibiting these dangerous prerogatives will command the warm approval of the people.

There are a thousand other arguments in support of this law. But the reasons we have cited are enough. It is somewhat surprising that in the teeming multitude of articles good and bad, in which the newspapers have discussed currency inflation during the past year or two, no attempt has been made to refute this argument, which lies at the very threshold of the discussion. If, as we think, the Constitution of the United States gives no authority

even to Congress to disturb capriciously the standard of values; and it, as is notoriously and universally admitted, the issue of greenbacks does so disturb the standard of value, then there is a collapse in all the usual arguments for the greenback panacea. If we grant for a moment to the inflationists that the country needs more money, this concession will not help their case, for Congress has no power to meet the difficulty. The governmental prerogatives can no more create money out of nothing than they can create out of nothing any other of those commodities and instruments which go to make up the national wealth.

It is objected to our argument that there is in this country no standard of value, and that consequently the issue of greenbacks cannot disturb that standard. This cavil is scarcely worth a reply. If greenbacks have no standard of value, the greenback dollar is not money; for it is one of the elementary lessons in the horn-book of finance that money differs from its representatives, such as checks, bills and notes, in this one thing, that the former measures and legally cancels debts and contracts, while the latter act vicariously: they have no authority of their own to measure debts or to cancel obligations. All the potency of checks and bills to liquidate contracts and to settle debts is derived and conventional. Their force as satellites is only borrowed. They reflect the light, but they have to get it from elsewhere. They are but deputies doing duty in the absence of their principal. Checks save and economise money, but they are not money in themselves.

Nothing can be clearer than that if greenbacks have no standard of value, they are not money. And if not, then for the first time in the history of the world we see a great, wealthy nation, the second for commercial activity in the world, doing its business for ten years of amazing prosperity, and doing it all without the aid of money—or what is the same thing, without a standard and legal measure of value.

That we have such a legal standard, such as it is, in the greenback currency; and that the duty of Congress under its Constitutional powers over inter-State commerce imposes the constant task of keeping that standard of value as steady as its sensitive nature will admit, offers, as we contend, a new support to the other popular reasons in favor of the adoption and enforcement of Mr. Hawley's resolution.

THE STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

It is several years since the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in this State has had sufficient intrinsic interest to demand much special notice. The national banking system, as is well known, absorbed about ten years ago a large majority of our State banks, and their number was reduced in 1867 to its lowest point.

In 1850 the State banks of New York City had an aggregate capital of \$33,600,602, and in 1860 it had increased to \$69,758,777. Last September it was only \$17,285,200. Adding to the last named sum \$70,235,000 for the capital of the national banks, the aggregate capital of our New York City banks is now \$87,520,200. The returns for the whole of the State banks of New York compare as follows, and prove that these institutions are gradually increasing:

STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK, 1867-1873.

	Sept. 26, 1867.	Sept. 21, 1872.	Sept. 13, 1873.
Capital.....	\$14,578,260	\$24,845,040	\$26,958,890
Loans.....	39,455,487	66,076,361	71,073,544
Deposits.....	40,980,923	75,491,383	70,738,491
Total Resources.....	67,886,219	117,858,811	116,536,734

Several reasons are given for this increase of the State banks, which is sufficiently evident, although the last report was taken for the week before the panic, and shows the effect of the incipient drain of deposits which culminated a week after the date for which the figures were made up.

The Comptroller says that the State banks are increasing partly by the organization of new concerns, and partly by the conversion of national banks. Of these changes he assigns the subjoined explanation:

The national banking system is radically defective in some essential features. Proof of this is seen in the numerous propositions for amendment and in the substitutes presented to Congress; and in the frequent solicitation for important changes by the large commercial associations of the country which represent the trained capacity and the practical knowledge of the men who are foremost in our grand domestic business enterprises and industries, and who direct our commerce and traffic with other nations. The material modification of the national banking law is demanded, with the repeal of those restrictions which prevent the formation of new banks, and limit the powers of State banks by onerous discriminations against them. Banking should be free: such a system only is consonant with the spirit of our institutions and the temper of our people.

The people evidently desire the management of their own affairs in trade and finance, with as little intervention by the federal government as possible, leaving to Congress the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, and giving to the several States the reserved powers inherent in them. The regulation of the currency is a proper function of the national government. Banking belongs to the people. In the words of an eminent writer on banking and political economy, "Banking is a trade, and only a trade, and nothing can be more surely established by a larger experience than that a government which interferes with any trade, injures that trade. The best thing, undeniably, that a government can do with the money market is to let it take care of itself."

We may safely conclude that the public do not desire a State currency, which must in the nature of things be of a multiform and complex character, but instead a circulation that shall be uniform in every State, and so secured and redeemable that its quality will never be questioned or its holders entertain misgivings as to its absolute safety. Conceding this to be so, can that result be obtained under the State system or under the present national plan?

I believe it is entirely practicable to frame a system of banking, which shall at once preserve all the excellent qualities of the national plan and still be free from the defects which are conspicuous in that, while it will be wholly removed from the tendencies to abuse and mismanagement which it is gravely apprehended inhere in that.

The plan proposed by Mr. Comptroller Ellis is to let the bank-notes be issued as at present by the Federal government, and redeemed in specie both at the counter of the issuing bank and "at one or more of the great money centres of the country." The only change he proposes is that these notes shall be issued on the requisition of the authorities of the several states who are to supplant the National Currency Bureau at Washington in the supervision and control of the banks.

We cannot discuss further this novel proposition, which bristles with formidable difficulties and stands little chance of being adopted for a long time to come. So long as the banks rely on the Federal Government for the endorsement of their currency, they must be content to submit to the control of the Washington Bureau; and if they partake of the prestige which the national system gives with the public, they must be content that the Examiners shall officially scrutinize their accounts, and that the result shall be published for the information of the community who trust them with deposits. If such advantages are worth having, they are worth paying for by the banks. And there has long prevailed a general impression that the inconveniences by which these valuable privileges are purchased press very gently indeed upon any of the banks, and not at all upon the soundest of them.

We may suggest also that Mr. Ellis is wrong when he says that the National currency act is a transcript of the New York Banking laws. Some of the provisions of our New York laws are no doubt incorporated in the national banking system, but the latter is by no means a transcript of the former. The national system more closely resembles that of Ohio, with which Mr. Chase was better acquainted. The Free Banking law of Ohio was passed March 21, 1851, and has provisions requiring all banks to receive the notes of each other at par, and to keep a large reserve. These and other arrangements were transplanted with modifications into the National Currency law, either

from the law of Ohio or from that of Louisiana, which somewhat resembled it.

As to the redemption of bank-notes the system of Mr. Ellis is sound. It would work admirably if the redemption were fixed at New York. The arrangements for the redeeming of bank-notes at any other money centre would be illusory. Experience abundantly shows that bank-notes in dull times gravitate to New York. Unless redemption is provided in New York it will be of little use. If redemption facilities and assorting mechanism be not set up where they are wanted it will be impossible for their force and beneficent action to be fully developed, and the hope of an elastic currency is an idle dream. At the present moment, for example, there are in this city many millions of bank-notes which ought to be locked up in the vaults of the banks whose names they bear. These notes are not wanted. They are a burden. They oppress the city banks, who cannot afford either to keep them idle or to go to the expense of assorting them or sending them home. Obvious to this our theorists pretend that bank-notes cannot be kept out in excess—that they go home for redemption—that an inexorable law guts them from the channels of the circulation. Without redemption there is no such law, and our theorists are all wrong if they think otherwise.

GOOD SALARIES, BUT NO PERQUISITES.

For some time it has seemed to us that the country and Congress have been making the salary question too absorbing. With a treasury more than exhausted, while the process of further depletion is going on daily, the inquiry whether a thousand or two thousand dollars more or less shall be the legislators' compensation is certainly not the vital one. The people have, we think, all along been in favor of giving them enough to pay their "board and washing" and something for "sundries," and in fact we should have been willing at any time to compromise on most any sum or basis, if they would only have settled the amount, and then made return in a little useful legislation. We are not of the number who expect legislators nowadays to serve their country and take their pay in the honor conferred. In New Jersey that delusion appears to hold sway still: they give a State Senator there between five and six hundred dollars for the three years of his official life, but there are so many railroads running through that State that those who understand the matter say it pays.

This week, however, the salary question has been definitely put to rest, at least for a time, in a way which seems to give quiet satisfaction to all political newspapers; and yet to our mind, strange as it may sound, the settlement is much more objectionable than the plan of last session. And the error, if error it be, has arisen out of a confusion of ideas. It was not, we insist, the amount of the compensation in the bill passed last year to which right-minded people objected, but it was its back pay feature;—agreeing to work for one price and voting oneself a higher. That, to the average intellect, had about it an aroma of dishonesty, and was also unbusinesslike; the verdict of the people on the subject was therefore, we think, that the provision in the Constitution which forbids this raising salaries in the case of Judges and Presidents during their official life should in spirit be considered as extending to Congressman. This much and nothing more, we take it, is and was the public desire on this subject. A generous compensation would be willingly conceded, and then a fair return from the officer in services, with strict honesty, exacted. Clearly no man in this section of country fit for the position who has not a purpose to serve, or who did not intend to make good the deficiency by deeds that were dark, could, at the pay provided in the

act just passed, afford to take the office. We criticize the present bill, therefore, because we do not believe the compensation is sufficient to enable a poor man, or any man who is not living upon a property income, to take the office and execute its duties honestly.

But we have another objection to the new arrangement, which is even more important, and that is, it revives the old system of perquisites, such as mileage, toothpicks, carriages, and the like. When the late war began we were on a specie basis. Salaries then were adjusted on the prices of those times. As values arose the Congressman's pay was advanced somewhat, but to cover up part from public view and to meet the case of the President, whose salary could not be raised during his official life, appropriations were made for contingent expenses far in excess of anything before known. This plan, founded on what then appeared to be a necessity, has finally and very naturally grown into a mere cover for petty thieveries. No system could be more vicious or objectionable, and we think every vestige of it should be rooted out. So long, however, as salaries are kept below a reasonable compensation, it or something new but worse will exist of necessity, even in spite of protests heaped as high as heaven.

It was very fortunate that the increased salary to the President could not be touched. A great abuse has grown up in connection with that office of late years and been tolerated, because every one knew that the old compensation was inadequate. It is not only right but very desirable that one who has served as President of the United States should be able, out of his savings from his salary, to at least support himself respectably the remaining years of his life. No one, we feel sure, desires again to see repeated the experience which befell those nearest related to our late President. Recognizing that this was the prevailing sentiment, our legislators for some years have supplemented the salary by paying very many of the household expenses. This mode of payment evidently encourages the covering up of many questionable transactions, and thus by example leads to similar acts in other departments of the Government. We have all heard lately the excuse offered at Washington for purchases which could not be justified, that it was the universal custom thus to use the public funds. All these evils are the result of this system of perquisites which should be wholly stopped, whether it be in the form of mileage, of household servants, of private carriages, or in whatever form it may present itself. We are convinced that to this end it must come finally, not only for the President but for Congressmen. In obedience to what was supposed to be the popular demand, our legislators at Washington have brought themselves back to the old system. Of course if it is allowed to stand thus the old addenda will come with it, and they will find some way of further enlarging these perquisites, for it is notorious that with the present nominal compensation the proper expenses of the members cannot be met. The change, therefore, must and should be but temporary: it is a movement in the wrong direction. What we need as the first step towards an honest management of the Government are salaries sufficiently generous to support comfortably the officials we set over us: if out of it, by economy, any of them should lay up a thousand or two thousand dollars a year, no one will grumble; and as a next step we should wipe out all appropriations for contingent expenses which do not specify every item for which the appropriation is made.

AMERICAN COTTON—ITS POSITION IN THE WORLD'S SUPPLY.

We see it stated by one of our exchanges, usually well informed, that "the world is constantly reducing the pro-

portion of American cotton used." This is a very great mistake—in fact, it is just the reverse of the truth. From 1861 to 1865 there was a necessity compelling spinners to reduce the use of American; but since then they have increased its proportional use 70 per cent, the other descriptions showing but little change. Besides this, every year sees American cotton almost entirely swept from the stocks in ports just before the new crop comes in to replenish them. Its price, of course, is affected by the abundant supplies of other cotton, but whatever its price, the American finds market every year almost to exhaustion—this, too, at a constantly increasing disparity of price in its favor. About three years ago, when middling upland (American) was worth only 7½d. in Liverpool, fair Dhollera (Surat) was worth 6d. In the depression last Fall, when midland upland "on the spot" at Liverpool fell to 8½d., fair Dhollera was quoted at 5½d., showing a relative gain of 1½d. to the American since the winter of 1870-71. Nearly the same change has occurred between our cotton and the long staples of Egypt and Brazil.

It is true that during the war famine Surat cotton of high grade was used by itself for spinning yarns as fine as No. 30 in England, and that the difference in spinning value between American and Surat cotton of equal grade was thus reckoned as low as 12 to 15 per cent. But tested by the market prices during the last year the difference has risen to 40 or 50 per cent. The difference is so sensibly felt by the mill operatives that the Trades Unions in England now practically forbid the substitution of Surat for American cotton, whatever the difference in price, for any but the coarsest fabrics. It required a decline of fair Egyptian to a price ¼@½d. below that of middling Orleans to force the large substitution of long staples for American in 1871-2, when the American crop was so short, though the former had previously been ½@¾d. the dearer. Except for very low or very high, counts of yarn the common American staple has preference, and, as shown, at gradually increasing differences of price in its favor. Such is its superiority, in inherent qualities, due to the climate in which it is grown, for nine-tenths of the world's wants in textile fabrics, that it commands the situation. When produced at a price low enough—of course then for the time in excess—it will drive other sorts out of use by making their production unprofitable; but at no difference in price can they drive out American or materially displace it in the world's consumption.

It is a mistake to suppose that even the poorly paid ryot labor of India, producing 40 or 50 pounds of cotton to the acre, worth in Europe, including all expenses to put it there, only \$5½ for the 50 pounds, can compete with the American grower, getting by his own labor 400 lbs. per acre worth relatively in Europe the sum of \$72; or, to suppose the culture of cotton in Egypt can be materially extended beyond its present amount without serious detriment to its people by loss of cereals, or that the Egyptian culture would not be much shortened should low prices prevail for two or three years in succession. Should American cotton fall to the prices of 1855-1860 (or 10 to 12 per cent higher, as all other commodities are throughout the world), the corn and sugar of Egypt, and the rice, jute, and indigo of India would pay better than cotton.

In view of these facts, the strength of the position of American cotton as compared with other descriptions of cotton is too evident to admit of dispute. Its price will certainly be largely influenced, as it always has been, by the extent of the supply of other descriptions; but the entire production is all needed, and finds a ready market at relatively increasing rates.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER.

(Official Returns for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 1873.)

We are enabled to-day to lay before our readers, in advance of their publication elsewhere, the official figures of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad for the year ending September 30, 1873. This road continues to grow under its present management. In 1868 it reported its gross earnings at \$19,900,915, and nett earnings \$6,370,069. For subsequent years the figures have been as follows:

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Gross earnings.....	\$22,071,074	\$22,363,320	\$21,972,105	\$25,580,676	\$29,126,851
Operating expenses.....	14,166,562	14,068,079	13,711,288	16,446,436	17,641,987
Nett earnings..	\$7,904,512	\$8,295,241	\$8,260,817	\$9,134,240	\$11,484,864

Showing an increase in net income during the last year of \$2,350,624, or nearly two and three-quarters per cent on the \$89,428,300 of share capital of the company. This surplus, instead of being divided among the stockholders, has been principally devoted to roadway, grading, and bridging for the third and fourth track. The receipts and payments the past two years have been as follows:

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Receipts.		
Passenger earnings.....	\$6,662,007	\$6,999,456
Freight earnings.....	16,259,646	19,616,018
From other sources.....	2,659,022	2,511,377
Total receipts.....	\$25,580,675	\$29,126,851
Payments.		
Maintaining road, real estate, &c.....	5,153,498	4,233,489
Repairs of machinery.....	4,150,599	3,353,376
Operating road.....	7,142,339	10,055,122
Total transportation expenses.....	\$16,446,436	\$17,641,987
Roadway, grading, bridging, &c.....	712,237	2,364,747
Interest.....	1,030,372	1,218,422
Dividends.....	7,244,532	7,156,790
Rent of leased lines.....	131,996	743,354
Leaving cash on hand.....	14,802	21,521
Total.....	\$25,580,675	\$29,126,851

For the convenience of our readers, we also give the following comparative statement for four years:

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FOUR YEARS.				
Road and Equipment.				
Miles road owned.....	740-17	740-17	740-17	740-17
Miles road leased.....	104-46	104-46	104-46	118-17
Miles road operated.....	844-63	844-63	844-63	858-94
Miles single track.....	1,546-28	1,552-60	1,641-47	1,716-37
Locomotive engines.....	400	424	447	511
Dummy engines.....	8	8	8	8
1st class pass. cars.....	331	333	321	351
2d class pass. cars.....	114	115	70	70
Baggage, mail & ex. cars.....	132	139	138	177
Freight (8-wh.) cars.....	9,096	8,849	10,983	13,745
Operations and Fiscal Results.				
Train mileage, pass.....	4,024,178	3,645,690	4,076,800	4,311,864
Train mileage, freight.....	7,405,669	6,966,107	7,911,257	9,666,344
Passengers carried.....	7,044,946	6,844,633	7,630,741	8,730,741
Passenger mileage.....	321,365,953	288,678,696	319,150,860	339,122,621
Freight (tons) carried.....	4,122,000	4,122,000	4,122,000	5,522,724
Freight mileage.....	769,087,777	888,327,865	1,020,908,885	1,246,650,063
Gross earnings.....	\$22,363,320	\$21,972,105	\$25,580,676	\$29,126,851
Operating expenses.....	14,068,079	13,711,288	16,446,436	17,641,987
Net earnings.....	\$8,295,241	\$8,260,817	\$9,134,240	\$11,484,864
Interest paid.....	1,030,341	721,308	1,030,372	1,218,422
Dividends paid.....	6,891,241	7,258,742	7,244,532	7,156,790
U. S. tax on earnings.....	168,976	.....	.....	.....
Lease and rents.....	60,000	60,000	146,799	743,358
Sinking fund.....	111,183	111,183	.....	.....
Roadway, bridging, &c. (new construction).....	.....	109,584	712,237	2,364,747
Cash balance.....	.....	.....	14,803	21,520
Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.				
Capital stock.....	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000
Stock certificates.....	44,428,330	44,428,330	4,729,000	4,729,000
Funded debt.....	13,681,807	15,231,719	16,406,090	27,725,583
Floating debt.....	1,167	1,167	1,167	1,167
Total.....	\$108,111,304	\$104,661,216	\$105,925,487	\$117,155,000
Cost of road and equipment.....	\$59,765,664	\$60,413,657	\$68,299,925	\$78,014,954

GREAT BRITAIN COTTON MOVEMENT FOR 1873.

We have received this week the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' annual circular, and from it, and from previous issues, have prepared a statement of the cotton movement of Great Britain for a series of years. When the first of January count of stock was received by cable, we stated that as a result of those figures we supposed the consumption for the year had been about 2,000 bales less than had been estimated. It now appears, from the official figures, that such

is really the fact: in other words, that the actual consumption of Great Britain has been only 61,220 bales weekly, and the consumption of American only 32,010 bales. It will be noticed, however, that in pounds the total consumption the past year is more than the previous year on account of the larger proportion of American. The total import into Great Britain of each kind of cotton has been as follows:

IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTS.	1873.				1872.	
	Liverpool.	London, &c.	Total bales.	Average weight.	Total pounds.	Bales.
American.....	1,871,990	25,800	1,897,790	440	835,027,600	1,403,470
Brazil.....	468,070	3,470	471,540	156	73,560,240	717,230
Egyptian.....	309,740	2,630	312,370	568	177,436,160	287,730
Turkey, &c.....	16,100		16,100	383	6,166,300	17,150
West Indies, &c.....	113,040	24,710	137,750	219	30,567,250	166,440
Surat.....	720,700	41,990	762,690	383	294,398,240	773,300
Madras.....	2,580	157,750	160,330	300	43,099,000	239,870
Bengal.....	34,320	111,360	145,680	300	43,701,000	270,050
Total.....	3,536,540	397,700	3,934,240	356	1,508,545,890	3,880,140

For previous years the imports in bales and the average weight of bales have been as below:

IMPORTS.	Total previous four years.				Average weight of packages past four years.			
	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
American.....	1,403,470	2,249,990	1,664,010	1,039,780	439	438	434	437
Brazil.....	717,230	514,750	403,760	514,200	150	165	164	160
Egyptian.....	287,730	265,320	192,790	185,630	529	495	617	504
Turkey, &c.....	17,150	6,460	27,130	40,960	385	382	384	392
West Indies, &c.....	166,440	123,590	112,100	105,650	204	216	209	203
Surat.....	773,300	871,590	867,250	1,047,610	390	385	386	378
Madras.....	239,870	177,440	108,530	917,960	300	300	300	300
Bengal.....	270,050	189,330	87,760	130,810	300	300	300	300
Total.....	3,880,140	4,405,490	3,462,330	3,392,620	354	351	350	354

The figures for consumption, exports and stocks are as follows:

CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSUMPTION.	1873.				1872.	
	Liverpool.	London, &c.	Total bales.	Average weight.	Total lbs.	Total lbs.
American.....	1,656,710	8,010	1,664,720	440	732,476,800	1,436,870
Brazil.....	425,990	40	426,030	156	66,460,680	713,300
Egyptian.....	276,090	1,550	277,640	568	157,699,520	279,290
Turkey, &c.....	15,350	70	15,420	383	5,905,890	15,090
W. India, &c.....	100,650	8,200	108,850	219	23,838,150	131,650
E. India, &c.....	531,860	159,190	691,050	374	258,452,700	689,420
Total.....	3,006,650	177,060	3,183,710	391	1,244,833,710	3,265,620

CONSUMPTION.	Total previous three years.				Average per week.			
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
American.....	1,809,080	1,467,340	911,850	32,010	27,630	34,790	28,220	17,540
Brazil.....	462,690	349,580	443,390	8,190	13,720	7,740	6,720	8,250
Egyptian.....	236,640	171,010	182,500	5,340	5,310	4,550	3,290	3,510
Turkey, &c.....	2,650	22,760	38,450	300	290	50	440	740
W. India, &c.....	127,790	73,110	93,490	2,090	2,230	2,460	1,500	1,800
East India, &c.....	535,920	708,260	958,570	13,290	13,260	10,310	13,640	18,430
Total.....	3,114,780	2,707,090	2,628,460	61,220	62,800	59,900	53,790	50,550

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPORTS.	1873.				Total previous two years.	
	Liverpool.	London, &c.	Total.	Av. weight.	1872.	1871.
American.....	120,750		120,750	440	53,130,000	132,030
Brazil.....	18,880		18,880	156	2,945,280	42,250
Egyptian.....	8,110		8,110	568	4,606,480	9,630
Turkey, &c.....	1,880		1,880	383	720,040	1,410
W. India, &c.....	16,730	12,480	29,210	219	6,410,130	23,680
E. India, &c.....	222,330	190,270	412,600	343	141,521,800	533,740
Total.....	388,740	202,750	591,490	354	209,333,730	742,770

STOCK IN THE PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 31st OF DECEMBER EACH YEAR.

STOCK.	1873.				Total previous two yrs.	
	Liverpool.	London, &c.	Total.	Av. weight.	1872.	1871.
American.....	148,690		148,690	440	65,423,600	63,570
Brazil.....	62,510		62,510	156	9,751,560	25,890
Egyptian.....	75,120		75,120	568	42,668,160	40,560
Turkey, &c.....	2,710		2,710	383	1,037,320	3,710
West India, &c.....	22,120	5,380	27,500	219	6,024,690	23,880
Surat.....	229,660	3,300	232,960	386	89,922,560	202,670
Madras.....	1,250	84,320	85,570	300	25,670,000	122,570
Bengal & Rangoon.....	50,790	92,130	142,920	300	42,576,000	166,270
Total.....	592,960	185,130	778,090	364	283,405,509	619,050

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

We referred last week to the complications which threatened to grow out of the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas with regard to the late election. This week the whole affair has assumed a new phase by the very satisfactory letter of the President, which he has telegraphed to Governor Davis. In it he makes use of the following pretty plain words:

The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations, and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?

To-day's telegrams indicate that the full meaning of the above has not yet penetrated the Governor, and the report is that he is preparing to make some kind of resistance. We fancy it will be brief, and that there will be no civil war to check the progress of Texas.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 8th inst. These weekly changes are furnished by and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh.....	Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.....	Metropolitan National Bank, New York, approved in place of American Exchange National Bank, New York.
Indiana—Terre Haute.....	National State Bank.....	National City Bank, New York, approved in place of Third National Bank, New York.
Illinois—Morris.....	First National Bank of Seneca.....	Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, approved in place of Cook County National Bank, Chicago.
Illinois—Vandalia.....	Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.....	German National Bank, Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank, Chicago.
Illinois—Waukegan.....	First National Bank.....	Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved as an additional redeeming agent.
Nebraska—Ashland.....	First National Bank.....	Cook County National Bank of Chicago, approved as an additional redeeming agent.
Nebraska—Plattsmouth.....	First National Bank.....	Chemical National Bank of New York, approved in place of Ninth National Bank, New York.
Utah—Salt Lake City.....	Deseret National Bank.....	Approval of Fourth National Bank, New York, revoked.

No new banks organized during the past week.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—JANUARY 2.				EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.	
Amsterdam.....	short.	12.0 @12.1	Dec. 26.	short.	11.98	
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.82½ @25.87½	"	3 mos.	25.10	
Hamburg.....	"	20.56 @	"	3 mos.	20.14	
Paris.....	short.	25 @25.27½	"	short.	25.30	
Vienna.....	3 months.	25.60 @25.67½	"	3 mos.	11.38	
Berlin.....	"	11.62½ @11.67½	Dec. 26.	3 mos.	6.21½	
Frankfurt.....	"	6.26½ @6.36	"	short.	118½	
St. Petersburg.....	"	119½ @120	"	"	"	
Cadiz.....	"	31½ @31½	"	"	"	
Lisbon.....	"	49½ @49½	"	"	"	
Milan.....	90 days.	52½ @53½	"	"	"	
Genoa.....	3 months.	29.67½ @29.72½	"	"	"	
Naples.....	"	29.67½ @29.72½	"	"	"	
New York.....	"	"	Dec. 19.	60 days.	108½	
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Nov. 22.	90 days.	2½	
Bahia.....	"	"	Oct. 28.	"	20½	
Buenos Ayres.....	"	"	Nov. 14.	"	50	
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Oct. 28.	"	45	
Montevideo.....	"	"	Nov. 23.	"	26½	
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 9½d.	Dec. 18.	6 mos.	1s. 10½d.	
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 9½d.	Dec. 15.	"	1s. 10½d.	
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Dec. 18.	"	4s. 3½d.	
Shanghai.....	"	"	Dec. 18.	"	5s. 8½d @8½	
Penang.....	"	"	Dec. 4.	"	51½	
Singapore.....	"	4s. 5d.	Dec. 2.	"	51½	
Alexandria.....	"	"	Dec. 17.	"	96½	

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874.

The new year has opened with somewhat favorable prospects, foremost among which is a decline of 4s. per ton in the price of coal. There is reason to believe, however, that the general public, with regard to their investments, will not depart from the policy it has pursued during the past year, viz., to select sound dividend paying securities, or else the bonds of those undertakings whose merits are good, and whose prospects are encouraging.

During the past year there has been a remarkable fall in the value of all inferior securities, and consequently, sound stocks, though high in price at the commencement of the year, have been largely purchased for investment, and have been gradually advancing in price. Had it not been for the additional charges for coal, iron and labor, good English railway stocks could have attained a still higher value; but there is much faith in their future, more especially as the price of coal is drooping, while with the improved trade prospects, favorable traffic receipts are expected. It is gratifying to think that, though there may be frequent changes in the rates of discount during the year, we are not so likely to be disturbed by the operations in connection with the German gold coinage. So long as the indemnity payments were in progress, and our leading financiers assisted in the operation, the German Government were able to accumulate a considerable balance on this side, and to receive it in gold at their pleasure. In the future, however, these operations of the German Government must partake more of the nature of ordinary business transactions, as their purchases will have to be paid for in the regular way.

Up to the close of the year the demand for money was very active, but the bank return shows that it was altogether in connection with the usual desire on the part of the community to possess large balances on the 31st of December. During the last three days the demand has been exceedingly great. The supply has increased considerably, and there is still the prospect of an early reduction in the official minimum. The importation of gold this week has exceeded £1,000,000, there having been a large arrival from Australia and Japan. There is no inquiry for exportation, and consequently the accumulation at the bank has been rapid. In the course of a few days the dividends on the public funds will be disbursed, so that it is more than probable that the bank returns for the current month will exhibit an unusual degree of strength. It is evident that the large supply of money now remaining idle in this market must sooner or later find employment, and it is considered probable, therefore, that numerous foreign loans will be introduced in the course of the year. A good deal of attention is now paid to the securities of the sound governments of South America, and it is quite probable that railway loans for those States will be brought before the English public. The prices of money are now as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	4½	4 months' bank bills.....	4 @ 4½
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	4 @ 4½
30 and 60 days' bills.....	3½ @ 4	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	4 @ 4½
3 months' bills.....	3½ @ 4		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

	Per cent.
Joint-stock banks.....	3½ @
Discount houses at call.....	3½ @
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3½ @
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3½ @

The following are the rates for money at the leading Continental cities:

Bank rate.	Open rate.	Bank rate.	Open rate.
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	5 4½	St. Petersburg.....	6½ 6½
Amsterdam.....	5 4½	Brussels.....	6 5
Hamburg.....	4 4	Turin, Florence and	
Berlin.....	5 4	Rome.....	5 4½
Frankfort.....	5 3	Antwerp.....	7 6
Vienna and Trieste.....	5 5	Bremen.....	5 4½
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6 (nominal) 6	Leipzig.....	6 5½
Lisbon and Oporto.....	7 6½ @ 7	Genoa.....	5 4½

There is scarcely any demand for gold for export, and the arrivals having exceeded £1,000,000, the supply sent in to the Bank has been large. In the silver market there has been no important movement. The supplies offering continue large. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley & Abell:

GOLD.			
	per oz.	standard.	s. d. s. d.
Bar Gold.....	77 9	@	...
Bar Gold, fine.....	77 9	@	...
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	77 11	@	...
South American Doubloons.....	73 9	@ 74 0	...
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz. none here.	@	...
SILVER.			
	per oz.	standard.	s. d. s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	4 10	@	...
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. standard.	4 10 7-16	@
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price	...
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. 4	8½	@
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz. none here.	@	...

The importation of gold from Australia in 1873 was £9,972,900, against £6,459,900 in 1872.

Business in the stock markets has been of only moderate extent. At one period of the week the tone was rather dull, but the fall in the price of coal and the favorable traffic receipts has produced considerable firmness in the market for British railway shares, and the value of the stocks of the leading undertakings

has improved. United States Government and other securities have been in demand, and are higher in price. They have been steadily absorbed by investors, while Atlantic & Great Western securities have been somewhat extensively purchased in consequence of the low price at which they are quoted. The closing prices of consols and the principal foreign securities, this afternoon, were as follows:

Consols.....	91½ @ 92
United States 6 per cent 5-30 bonds, ex 4-0.....	104 8 @ 104½
do 1865 issue.....	106½ @ 107
do 1867 issue.....	107½ @ 107½
do 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds, ex 4-0.....	104½ @ 104½
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-0.....	103½ @ 103½
Atlantic and Gr. West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffsheim's cfs.....	43 @ 48
Ditto 7 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	39 @ 34
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	73½ @ 74½
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	57 @ 59
Ditto 3d Mortgage.....	27½ @ 28
Erie Shares, ex 4-0.....	44 @ 44½
do preferred.....	68 @ 69
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	94 @ 96
New York Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	98 @ 98½
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-0.....	89 @ 91
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	97 @ 99
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	40 @ 45
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900.....	92 @ 94
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	98 @ 100
New York Central \$100 shares.....	98 @ 98½
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1897.....	93 @ 97
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds, 1910.....	97½ @ 98½
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds, ex 4-0.....	45 @ 48

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, of No. 40 Mule Yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return compared with the four preceding years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,341,577	24,942,962	26,104,809	25,907,384	26,135,003
Public deposits.....	10,241,732	6,356,109	7,367,901	11,935,619	12,000,000
Other deposits.....	18,287,743	20,283,268	25,021,563	21,481,832	21,001,681
Government securities.....	16,311,399	12,925,669	14,996,440	13,370,325	13,304,742
Other securities.....	20,253,349	18,902,267	20,950,268	23,972,130	24,816,943
Reserve of notes and coin.....	10,226,466	13,234,919	14,646,357	13,453,093	11,811,615
Gold and bullion in both departments.....	19,095,721	20,383,934	25,291,761	24,014,298	22,618,685
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	3½ p. c.	3 p. c.	5 p. c.	4½ p. c.
Consols.....	92½ d.	92½ d.	92½ d.	91½ d.	92 d.
Price of wheat.....	48s. 8d.	52s. 3d.	55s. 4d.	56s. 4d.	61s. 8d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	11½ d.	7 15-16d.	9 15-16d.	10½ d.	8½ d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d.....	1s. 1½ d.	1s. 2½ d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½ d.	1s. 1½ d.
Clearing House return.....	93,641,000	140,906,000	130,057,000	105,550,000	

The following is a list of the principal new foreign loans introduced in the London market during the year, not including the United States or the Continent, except Russia:

For	Amount.	For	Amount.
Japan.....	£3,400,000	Egypt.....	£32,000,000
Chili.....	2,376,500	Turkey.....	27,777,780
Hungary.....	5,400,000	Russia.....	15,000,000
do.....	7,500,000	Buenos Ayres.....	2,000,800

Messrs. Spackman & Son have just issued their annual circular in which they give the following statement of new English joint stock companies formed during 1873 on American properties, and of new issues during the same time of old companies:

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.		
	Capital offered.	Amount paid up.
American Investment Trust.....	£175,000	£118,850
Anglo-American R. R. Mortgage Trust.....	850,000	127,500
Anglo-California Bank.....	600,000	150,000
Chicago silver.....	130,000	26,000
Direct United States Cable.....	1,300,000	385,000
Gawley Kanawha Coal.....	20,000	14,000
Gold Company.....	25,000	25,000
Tecoma silver.....	300,000	180,000
Tex. Pressure Meat.....	150,000	45,000
Total Joint Stock.....	£3,850,000	£1,009,320

NEW ISSUES OF EXISTING COMPANIES.		
	Capital offered.	Amount paid up.
Arkansas Central R. R.....	£100,000	£90,000
Atlantic and Great Western R. R.....	900,000	801,000
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.....	1,520,000	1,378,500
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.....	200,000	199,000
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R.....	1,000,000	750,000
Canada Southern R. R.....	440,000	332,000
Central Pacific R. R.....	500,000	476,500
Chicago & Alton R. R.....	400,000	318,000
Chicago & Paducah R. R.....	300,000	290,000
Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts.....	115,200	89,856
Erie Railway.....	2,000,000	1,640,000
Galveston, Harrisburg and S. Arkansas R. R.....	240,000	172,400
Illinois, Mississippi and Texas R. R.....	300,000	262,500
Mississippi Central R. R.....	600,000	528,000
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. R.....	600,000	522,000
New York, Boston and Montreal R. R.....	1,250,000	1,000,000
New York Central and Hudson River R. R.....	2,000,000	1,910,000
Pennsylvania R. R.....	2,000,000	1,800,000
Perkiomen R. R.....	240,000	216,000
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.....	2,000,000	500,000
Southern and Northern Alabama R. R.....	1,100,000	957,000
United Canal and Railroad of New Jersey.....	300,000	299,500
United Canal and Railroad of New Jersey.....	800,000	291,000
West Wisconsin R. R.....	100,000	87,500
Total.....	£18,705,200	£15,490,456

Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake, bullion brokers, have announced a dissolution of partnership. Mr. Pixley and Mr. Abell will carry on the business of bullion brokers at 67 Old

Broad street. Mr. Langley and the Messrs. Blake, at 62, Gresham House, Old Broad street, announce the establishment of the firm of Messrs. Blake Brothers & Co., in correspondence with, but a distinct partnership from, that of Blake Brothers & Co. of New York and Boston.

Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the corn trade during the week. This is usual at this period; but the tone remains firm, and the tendency as regards the finer qualities of wheat is upwards. Feeding stuffs of all descriptions command full prices.

According to the annual return of Messrs. Browne & Eagle, the increase in the importation of wool into Great Britain last year compared with 1872, was 46,140 bales. The shipments direct to America for the Australian Colonies amounted to 17,000 bales, against 32,000 bales in 1872, and from the Cape direct to the Continent and America to 15,000 bales, against 54,000 bales in 1872. Of the total quantity imported, there were forwarded direct for shipment to the Continent, Yorkshire, &c., 15,000 bales Australasian, and 26,000 bales Cape, against 17,000 and 42,000 bales respectively, in 1872.

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1873.	1872.
New South Wales and Queensland.....bales	128,445	128,832
Victoria.....	210,135	198,267
Tasmania.....	14,713	14,741
South Australia.....	74,436	70,459
West Australia.....	6,322	5,557
New Zealand.....	117,833	104,583
Total Australasian.....	351,884	323,559
Total Cape of Good Hope.....	155,936	152,111
Total.....	707,810	661,670

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have received a contract for the construction and submersion of a new cable for the Anglo-American Company. The cable is to be of light construction, and will be less expensive than those now in operation. The same company has also entered into a contract for the construction of 1,000 miles of cable for the Peruvian Government.

The traffic results of railways in the United Kingdom last year amounted to £34,071,514, against £30,066,134 in 1872, showing an increase of £4,005,380.

A sum of £300,000 in sovereigns has been taken out of the Bank to-day on account of the Buenos Ayres loan.

The following return shows the imports and exports of grain into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from Sept. 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding periods in the three preceding years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Wheat.....cwt.	15,459,158	18,115,002	16,191,933	1,096,005
Barley.....	2,948,501	6,590,884	3,707,840	13,385
Oats.....	2,913,254	3,721,638	3,328,431	333,770
Peas.....	316,455	576,394	364,055	28,366
Beans.....	1,023,112	8,894	1,273,706	4,278
Indian Corn.....	5,909,397	8,806,919	7,214,946	30,048
Flour.....	1,876,781	2,265,548	1,262,638	384,389
Wheat.....cwt.	1,384,158	109,856	1,523,438	1,096,005
Barley.....	17,825	4,308	8,251	13,385
Oats.....	23,079	16,331	33,982	333,770
Peas.....	6,517	2,715	8,849	28,366
Beans.....	488	632	1,457	4,278
Indian Corn.....	69,605	6,427	10,319	30,048
Flour.....	93,467	8,084	24,693	384,389

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities have advanced considerably since last Friday, consequent upon the decline in the Bank rate, which has been reduced one-half, and is now 3½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank has decreased £80,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1865, old.....107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 10-10s.....106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
New 5s.....103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort.....	97½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs close quiet, with corn and peas considerably higher.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....bbl	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Wheat (Red W'n. spr).....cwt	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4
Wheat (Red Winter).....cwt	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4
Wheat (Cal. White club).....cwt	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Corn (West. m'd).....bush	38 6	39 9	39 9	39 9	40 3	40 3
Barley (Canadian).....bush	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats (Am. & Can.).....bush	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....bush	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef and lard remain unaltered; bacon is higher, and pork and cheese are lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (mess) new w'ce.....s. d.	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0
Pork (mess) new w'ce.....s. d.	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0	69 0
Bacon (Cana. cut) new w'ce.....s. d.	37 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Lard (American).....s. d.	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Cheese (American).....s. d.	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Tallow is 3d. lower, and spirits turpentine has advanced 6d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (common).....cwt.	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined).....gal	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Spirits.....s. d.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Tallow (American).....cwt.	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	38 9	38 9
Gloverseed (Am. red).....s. d.	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Spirits turpentine.....s. d.	30 6	30 6	30 6	31 0	31 0	31 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Calcutta linseed has advanced 6d., and linseed oil is 6d. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed (Calcutta).....s. d.	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....s. d.	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Sugar (No. 12).....cwt.	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Sperm oil.....s. d.	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Whale oil.....s. d.	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Linseed oil.....s. d.	29 6 0	29 6 0	29 3 0	29 3 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,254,124 this week against \$2,776,449 last week, and \$3,919,882 the previous week. The exports are \$4,505,705 this week, against \$4,908,685 last week, and \$6,075,750 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 8,883 bales, against 10,057 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Jan. 8, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 9:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry goods.....	\$1,811,342	\$1,617,996	\$1,562,478	\$1,591,394
General merchandise.....	3,849,450	4,631,305	3,785,628	5,659,840
Total for the week.....	\$5,660,792	\$6,249,301	\$5,348,106	\$7,254,124
Previously reported.....	3,947,354	7,495,607	6,286,904	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	\$9,568,046	\$13,744,508	\$11,635,010	\$7,254,124

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Jan. 13:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week.....	\$4,607,757	\$4,006,015	\$4,434,423	\$4,505,705
Previously reported.....	5,461,926	5,404,162	3,513,166	4,026,685
Since Jan. 1.....	\$3,569,683	\$9,415,177	\$7,968,329	\$9,414,390

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Jan. 10, 1874, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Jan. 6.....Str. Morro Castle.....Havana.....American gold..				\$20,000
Jan. 7.....Str. Calabria.....Liverpool.....Silver bars.....				203,271
Jan. 8.....Str. Colon.....Guayaquil.....American silver.				15,124
Jan. 8.....Str. Cimbrina.....Hamburg.....Silver bars.....				1,540
Jan. 8.....Str. Cimbrina.....Cherbourg.....Silver bars.....				47,087
Jan. 8.....Str. Cimbrina.....London.....Silver bars.....				81,430
Jan. 8.....Str. Cimbrina.....Paris.....Silver bars.....				8,849
Jan. 10.....Bark Caracoo.....Curacao.....American gold..				38,000
Jan. 10.....Str. City of Antwerp.....Liverpool.....Silver bars.....				5,800
Jan. 10.....Str. Occanica.....Liverpool.....Silver bars.....				7,900
Total for the week.....				\$540,478
Previously reported.....				312,965
Total since Jan. 1, 1874.....				\$853,443

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Same time in—	\$3,527,152	1869	.....	\$745,628
1873.....	572,827	1868	.....	5,547,400
1871.....	977,370	1867	.....	1,662,340
1870.....	716,593	1866	.....	1,194,534

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Jan. 7.....Str. Atlas.....Kingston.....Silver.....				\$250
Jan. 7.....Brig Thetis.....Curacao.....Gold.....				500
Jan. 7.....Str. Oceanic.....Liverpool.....Gold.....				7,300
Jan. 9.....Str. City of Merida.....Havana.....Silver.....				5,712
Jan. 10.....Brig Curacao.....Curacao.....Gold.....				2,732
Total for the week.....				\$17,084
Previously reported.....				9,228
Total since Jan. 1, 1874.....				\$26,312

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Same time in—	\$15,590	1869	.....	\$58,970
1873.....	45,702	1868	.....	30,908
1871.....	79,945	1867	.....	68,411
1870.....	263,782	1866	.....	.....

Boston & Albany Railroad.

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended Sept. 30, 1873.)

The past year has been marked by unusual activity, both in the regular operations of the road and in works of permanent improvement. The total number of tons moved in the year has been 2,884,520 as against 2,732,907 in the previous year, showing an increase of 151,613 tons, and equivalent to a gain of 27,605,737

tons moved one mile. In 1871-72 there were transported 1,535,517 barrels of flour, and in 1872-73 1,963,507, showing an increase of 437,990 barrels. Passenger traffic also shows a large gain, 5,757,664 against 5,247,576, a gain in numbers of 510,048, or about ten per cent.

Large additions to the rolling stock have been made. Eighteen locomotives have been built, and twelve others purchased and placed on the road. Twenty passenger and baggage cars have been built or purchased, and 851 freight cars built—several to take the place of cars worn out, &c. The whole of the equipment is in thorough repair.

We have thus briefly alluded to some of the largest and most expensive outlays that have been made during the past year. In all departments of work the year has been one of exceptional demands. Much more, however, remains to be done; which, with the experience of recent financial disturbances fresh in memory, may be prudently deferred.

The usual dividends have been declared and paid during the year. The old sectional State loans are virtually extinct, and in another year nothing of debt but the new 7 per cent loan will appear on the balance-sheet.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Capital stock, 198,641 shares at \$100.....	\$19,864,100
Albany City loan bonds.....	\$106,000
Western (Mass.) Railroad bonds.....	696,000
Company's 7 per cent bonds.....	3,547,000—4,319,000
Notes payable.....	1,015,687
Premium on sales of stock and bonds.....	226,785
Contingent fund.....	\$1,506,430
Accumulated sinking fund profits.....	1,667,470—3,263,900
Unclaimed interest and dividends.....	17,643
Dividend No. 12 (B. & A. RR. stock) 5 per cent.....	\$992,205
Dividend No. 55 (P. & N. A. RR. stock) 3 per cent.....	13,500—1,006,705
Total liabilities.....	\$29,713,820
Railroad, \$21,876,749, and equipment, \$4,453,046.....	\$26,329,795
South Boston property.....	\$142,723
Hudson River bridges.....	475,485—918,308
Real estate and land.....	119,679
West Stockbridge Railroad stock.....	13,000
Notes receivable.....	245,725
Materials.....	1,141,894
Trustees Albany sinking fund.....	123,404
Ledger balances, \$276,076, and cash, \$546,039.....	822,115
Total property and assets.....	\$29,713,820

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
<i>Operations and Fiscal Results.</i>					
Passenger train, miles.....	958,921	905,053	1,119,037	1,213,412	1,299,410
Freight train, miles.....	2,158,969	1,887,995	2,875,865	3,563,636	4,224,050
Gravel, &c., trains, miles.....	85,502	84,492	103,411	106,023	138,092
Total trains, miles.....	3,203,392	2,877,540	4,098,313	4,883,071	5,661,554
Passengers carried.....	4,291,015	3,754,733	4,744,904	5,247,576	5,757,624
Passenger, miles.....	95,678,232	78,808,399	98,664,038	113,047,331	130,662,660
Freight (tons) moved.....	1,613,940	1,531,141	2,209,332	2,732,907	2,884,520
Freight (tons), miles.....	158,579,177	148,871,491	227,151,684	290,064,905	317,670,732
Passenger earnings.....	2,557,592	2,188,192	2,776,405	2,880,884	3,011,569
Freight earnings.....	3,861,633	3,265,482	4,747,189	5,846,768	6,221,183
Other receipts.....	371,811	392,313	458,757	551,947	565,287
Gross revenue.....	6,790,456	5,785,987	7,982,342	9,259,599	9,798,032
Operating expenses.....	4,778,327	3,955,673	5,807,359	6,896,984	7,561,159
Nett earnings.....	2,012,129	1,830,314	2,154,983	2,362,615	2,236,873
Interest and exchange.....	303,048	315,802	111,377	115,135	218,909
Dividends.....	1,648,842	863,189	2,010,099	1,977,469	1,976,410
Rental (P. & N. A. RR.).....	27,000	13,500	27,000	27,000	27,000
Surplus.....	31,239	637,732	6,507	242,991	14,554

The returns for 1869-70 were for ten months only, the close of the fiscal year having been changed from November 30 to September 30. The dividend is that for July, 1870.

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Capital stock.....	16,411,600	19,405,200	19,664,100	19,664,100	19,864,100
Funded debt.....	2,873,020	1,764,520	821,500	3,037,000	4,319,000
Notes payable.....	1,300,000	470,000	900,000	530,560	1,015,687
Prem. on stock & bonds.....					226,785
Contingent fund.....	1,752,774	1,752,774	1,341,885	1,581,876	1,506,430
Accum. s'k'g f'd. profits.....	1,712,213	1,741,851	1,667,329	1,658,481	1,667,470
Int. & div's unclaim'd.....	20,801	32,370	10,403	16,164	17,643
Surplus for dividends.....	863,258	637,732	1,018,824	996,705	1,006,705
Total.....	24,833,666	25,794,446	25,424,032	27,484,896	29,713,820
Road and equipment.....	20,917,032	21,495,906	22,888,797	24,301,752	26,329,795
South Boston property.....	303,048	315,802	442,723	442,723	442,723
Hudson River bridges.....	175,000	135,000	310,000	384,000	475,485
Real estate and lands.....	100,271	100,466	100,271	113,519	119,679
Materials.....	675,621	783,744	809,954	1,226,012	1,141,894
Mass. sinking fund.....	1,665,231	837,025			
Albany sinking fund.....	506,361	298,404	133,314	123,404	123,404
West Stockbridge stock.....			13,000	13,000	13,000
Ledger balances.....	239,734	101,082	149,030	404,316	276,076
Notes receivable.....	796,791	949,276	11,437	32,457	245,725
Cash.....	337,425	650,820	545,507	442,653	546,039
Total.....	24,833,666	25,794,446	25,424,032	27,484,896	29,713,820

Boston & Providence Railroad.— (Returns for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 1873.)

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
<i>Road and Equipment</i>					
Miles operated.....	55.5	55.5	66.5	66.5	66.5
Locomotive engines.....	32	32	35	28	41
Passenger train cars.....	62	62	61	78	82
Freight train cars.....	420	464	505	610	653
<i>Operations and Fiscal Results.</i>					
Miles run by trains.....	510,444	454,853	587,069	702,246	816,554
Passengers carried.....	2,362,037	1,708,445	2,642,063	3,182,169	3,741,530
Passenger mileage.....	29,963,489	22,606,449	31,134,145	36,403,151	41,224,077
Freight (tons) carried.....	400,374	385,467	562,565	765,733	827,575
Freight mileage.....	13,021,748	12,499,876	16,755,014	20,406,814	21,350,543
Gross earnings.....	1,380,361	1,049,126	1,415,481	1,716,399	1,822,108
Operating expenses.....	876,679	770,318	985,020	1,251,052	1,393,768
Net earnings.....	403,682	278,808	430,461	465,347	428,340
Interest.....					31,237
Dividends.....	226,000	370,000	392,308	395,000	295,000
Surplus undivided.....	67,682	Deficit	38,753	70,343	2,105

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Capital account.....	3,360,000	3,700,000	3,844,000	3,950,000	3,950,000
Bonds, notes and prem.....					1,074,183
Surplus income.....	410,615	504,422	357,576	427,923	430,027
Total.....	3,770,615	4,204,422	4,201,576	4,377,923	5,454,210
Construction, &c.....	3,360,000	3,700,000	3,844,114	3,906,538	3,949,915
Investments.....	464,989	464,989	464,041	573,942	912,577
Improvement account.....					415,697
Total.....	3,824,989	4,164,989	4,308,155	4,480,480	5,278,189

Old Colony Railroad.—

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 1873.)

In 1873 the company purchased the Cape Cod Railroad at a cost in stock and bonds amounting to \$1,631,900, and have operated it since October 1, 1872. During the year 1872-73 they constructed the extension of this road from Wellfleet to Provincetown, and completed the Wood's Hole Branch. The corporation now took back and assumed under authorizing acts passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island their original name of the Old Colony Railroad Company. The cost of the whole property at the close of 1872-73 was \$10,215,426. The company have also investments in other railroads and real estate which cost \$616,164. Few roads have been better managed than the Old Colony. The road is always kept in good condition, and abundantly supplied with rolling stock. From the first dividends never less than 6 per cent have been paid regularly. In 1864-65 the rate was eight, and in 1865-1866 seven per cent. The three last semi-annual dividends have also been at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The result is that the company's stock is much sought after for permanent investment, the ruling price being now about 110. At their last annual meeting (Nov. 25, 1873) the stockholders authorized by affirmative vote the purchase of a controlling interest in the Middleboro' & Taunton, and the Fall River, Warren & Providence Railroad; and also in the steamship line, to New York. They also authorized the funding of their bonded debt in a new 7 per cent loan having 20 years to run.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
<i>(10 mos.)</i>					
Passenger.....	\$ 1,128,018	\$ 958,949	\$ 1,116,274	\$ 1,233,578	\$ 1,431,708
Freight.....	\$ 489,858	\$ 396,327	\$ 732,412	\$ 774,753	\$ 774,753
Other.....	\$ 114,248	\$ 40,971	\$ 267,806	\$ 142,346	\$ 170,591
Total.....	\$ 1,803,042	\$ 1,489,772	\$ 1,980,407	\$ 2,319,236	\$ 2,377,252
Operating expen., taxes, &c.....	\$ 1,188,610	\$ 953,409	\$ 1,304,201	\$ 1,502,251	\$ 1,665,213
Nett earnings.....	\$ 615,432	\$ 536,363	\$ 676,206	\$ 716,985	\$ 712,039
Interest and coupons.....	\$ 198,808	\$ 188,873	\$ 232,760	\$ 229,906	\$ 232,433
Dividends, O. C. & N. P. RR. (6) 312,253 (3) 156,000 (6) 306,013 (6) 328,846					
Dividends, C. C. R. R. (8) 56,665 (5) 32,909 (8) 163,857 (8) 165,873 (7) 448,259					
Balance to credit.....	\$ 47,616	\$ 157,251	\$ 102,576	\$ 98,360	\$ 30,317
<i>Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.</i>					
Stock account.....	\$ 5,745,326	\$ 5,874,297	\$ 5,817,680	\$ 6,123,836	\$ 6,696,196
Bonded debt.....	\$ 3,096,000	\$ 3,004,000	\$ 3,118,000	\$ 3,290,000	\$ 3,255,000
Floating debt.....	\$ 149,489	\$ 159,024	\$ 358,904	\$ 610,580	\$ 945,460
Income balance.....	\$ 294,109	\$ 434,767	\$ 528,696	\$ 625,141	\$ 611,502
Total.....	\$ 9,284,924	\$ 9,472,388	\$ 9,823,370	\$ 10,669,557	\$ 11,506,158
Construction and equip.....	\$ 9,261,344	\$ 9,333,759	\$ 9,896,913	\$ 9,174,457	\$ 10,215,426
Investments.....	\$ 302,500	\$ 231,249	\$ 286,140	\$ 552,784	\$ 321,738
Real estate.....	\$ 8,220	\$ 8,230	\$ 13,124	\$ 306,799	\$ 294,426
Materials.....	\$ 115,086	\$ 96,356	\$ 185,734	\$ 187,085	\$ 170,734
Cash and cash items.....	\$ 93,317	\$ 157,775	\$ 401,469	\$ 448,435	\$ 505,834
Total.....	\$ 9,680,467	\$ 9,826,959	\$ 9,823,370	\$ 10,669,557	\$ 11,506,158

In the above "comparative statement" the returns of the two companies, now consolidated, are combined. The difference in the totals of liabilities, and property and assets in the two first years, is so in the original returns.

The attention of the readers of THE CHRONICLE is called to a card which appears in another column of the United States Rolling Stock Company, whose office is at Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, New York. This company, whose semi-annual report was published in THE CHRONICLE, vol. 17, p. 357, is the only one of its kind in this country, and which was organized two years since for the purpose of effecting leases of rolling stock of every description, have experienced very satisfactory results. The nature of their business has been such as to enable them to declare an annual dividend of 12 per cent in gold. The following named well-known gentlemen are the officers of the company for the present year: President, General Geo. B. McClellan; Treasurer and General Manager, Jas. B. Hodgskin; Secretary, A. Hegevisch; and C. F. Jauriet General Master Mechanic. Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt are the agents of the company in London, Eng.

—Among the new banking firms formed this year we notice that of Netter & Co., Messrs. Gabriel Netter and Albert Netter being the only members of the firm. The first-named gentleman has had a banking experience of many years, having formerly been with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of this city; E. Kinney & Co., and Seasongood, Netter & Co., of Cincinnati. Mr. Albert Netter was also with Seasongood, Netter & Co., and has had a four years' experience.

—The banking house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange Place, which was compelled to suspend on the 15th of October last, resumed business on the 12th inst., a little less than three months. They paid 20 per cent on the 1st of December last, 40 per cent on the 12th inst., and propose to pay the balance on the 1st of February. It will thus be observed that this honorable house pays its obligations in full.

—Among the new firms on the 1st of January we notice that of Messrs. John C. Phillips & Co., No. 130 Water street. Mr. Phillips, of the late firm of Mackay & Phillips, well known in the Calcutta business, has associated with him Mr. Augustus Floyd, who had previously been with the firm for a number of years.

—The forty-first semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company, which is given in our advertising columns, shows the assets of the company on the 1st of January, had again reached the large total of \$4,832,697 65. This company has always stood in the foremost rank, and its prosperity is well deserved. A dividend of five per cent has been declared payable on and after Jan. 16. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company are now offering par and interest for three million of their Construction Mortgage Bonds. This movement, coming directly after the panic, indicates a sound financial standing and a good business management.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD and GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange on Commission for Cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others, at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking business generally, for out of town Banks, Bankers and Correspondents, on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and in Europe, and which at current prices are every way desirable.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, 5 Nassau-st.

BUFFALO CITY 7s. "PUBLIC PARK BONDS."

Interest and principal payable at the Gallatin National Bank in this city. Principal due 1921.

PRICE 96 AND INTEREST.

DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 Wall street.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on presentation, par and interest, for \$3,000,000 of its Construction Mortgage Bonds.

A limited number of WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, 59 Liberty street. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COTTON CONTRACTS

Bought and sold for a Commission.

Advances made on Consignments,
R. M. WATERS & CO., 56 Broad st.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to BUY or SELL write to

HASSLER & CO.,

No. 7 Wall street, New York

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAID.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Hanover Branch.....	3	.....	.....
Mt. Carbon & Pt. Carbon (Pa.).....	3	.....	.....
North Pennsylvania.....	5s.	.....	.....
Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....	5	Feb. 2	.....
Insurance.			
Adriatic Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
American Fire.....	7	Jan. 12	.....
American Exchange Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
Amity.....	3½	on dem.	.....
Arctic Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
Etana (N. Y.).....	5	Jan. 15	.....
Continental.....	5	on dem.	.....
Exchange Fire.....	5	Feb. 2 Jan. 30 to Feb. 2	.....
Parragut Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
Fireman's Trust (Brooklyn).....	5	on dem.	.....
Guardian Fire.....	5	Jan. 17	.....
Home.....	5	Jan. 16	Jan. 13 to Jan. 16
Howard.....	5	on dem.	.....
Kings County Fire.....	10	on dem.	.....
Long Island.....	7	on dem.	.....
Lenox.....	5	on dem.	.....
Manhattan.....	5	on dem.	.....
Manufacturers & Builders' Fire.....	5	Jan. 19	.....
Merchants'.....	7	on dem.	.....
Phoenix (Brooklyn).....	5	on dem.	.....
Resolute Fire.....	5	Jan. 14	.....
Standard Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
Stuyvesant Fire.....	7	on dem.	.....
Williamsburgh City Fire.....	5	on dem.	.....
Miscellaneous.			
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	30c scr.	Feb. 2	.....
do do.....	60c scr.	Feb. 2	.....
United States Express Co. (quar.).....	\$2	Feb. 2 Jan. 30 to Feb. 3	.....

FRIDAY, January 16, 1874—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.

The money markets continue to grow easier both in New York and London; in the latter city loans in the open market have been made as low as 2½ per cent, while the minimum rate here on Government collaterals has been 4½ to 5 per cent. The accumulation of money in our city banks still goes on, and the last weekly statement on the 10th inst showed an increase in deposits of \$14,263,500, while the increase in gold and greenbacks, which count as reserve, amounted to \$8,752,000; and the net increase of reserve above the 25 per cent requirement was \$5,189,125. The prospect for easy money is therefore considered good, and there is little anticipation now of a return of stringency before the autumn of 1874 at least; although this remark should be understood as referring to the prevailing sentiment in financial circles, and not as a prediction of what the future will in fact develop.

In the call loan market money has been in abundant supply at 5 to 7 per cent, the lower rate being generally made on government collaterals. The tendency of money is evidently towards easier rates, and large blocks have been offered to the best class of borrowers, at lower rates than 5 per cent.

For commercial paper there is a good demand, and only a limited supply offering. There have been a few sales of very choice paper down to 6½ per cent, although this is an exceptional quotation, and 7 to 8 per cent is a fair standard price for prime paper.

Advices from London on Thursday report the market there very easy, and the minimum Bank rate reduced to 3½ per cent from 4, the previous figure; the bullion in Bank decreased £80,000 during the week.

The total legal tender circulation to-day outstanding is \$382,979,800, against \$381,231,000 last week.

The New York Clearing-House loan certificates have all been cancelled. The last statement of the city Clearing House banks on January 10 showed a further increase in legal tender reserve, the excess above the 25 per cent requirement being \$21,896,375.

The following table shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1873 and 1872:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 13.
Loans and dis.	\$261,135,400	\$265,640,000 Inc.	\$4,504,600	\$275,552,800
Specie.....	28,335,600	32,679,100 Inc.	4,283,500	22,539,100
Circulation.....	27,186,300	27,169,300 Dec.	17,000	27,461,600
Net deposits.....	205,329,500	219,668,000 Inc.	14,268,500	277,441,500
Legal tenders.....	46,438,100	59,936,600 Inc.	4,465,500	49,876,700

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have still been strong and advancing, and on the leading issues prices are ½ to ¾ per cent higher than last week. The investment demand continues good, and both individuals and corporations have purchased steadily. On the part of one of the larger savings banks we heard of the purchase of \$400,000 bonds, and by a prominent national bank of \$250,000—these instances serving to show where the larger demand comes from. The London market for United States bonds has also been stronger, and has thus furnished an additional cause for the firmness of the market.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Int. period.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 16.
5s, funded, 1881.....	coup. Quarterly.	112½	113	*112	*112½	*113½	*113½	*113½
5s, 1881.....	reg. Jan. & July.	116½	117	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½
5s, 1881.....	coup. Jan. & July.	117½	117½	*117½	*117½	*117½	*117½	*117½
5s, 5-20's, 1862.....	coup. May & Nov.	*114	*114	*113½	*113½	*113½	*113½	*113½
5s, 5-20's, 1864.....	coup. May & Nov.	115½	116½	*114½	*115½	*115½	*115½	*116
5s, 5-20's, 1865.....	coup. May & Nov.	116½	*116½	*115½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½
5s, 5-20's, 1865 new, coup.	Jan. & July.	115½	116	*115½	*115½	*115½	*115½	*116
5s, 5-20's, 1867.....	coup. Jan. & July.	116½	116½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*117
5s, 5-20's, 1868.....	coup. Jan. & July.	116½	116½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½	*116½
5s, 10-40's.....	reg. Mar. & Sept.	*112½	*112½	*112½	*112½	*112½	*112½	*112½
5s, 10-40's.....	coup. Mar. & Sept.	113½	*113½	*113	*113½	*114	*113½	*113½
5s, Currency.....	reg. Jan. & July.	114½	*114½	*114	*114½	*114½	*114½	*114½

* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in prices since Jan. 1 and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Jan. 1, 1874, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1.			Amount Jan. 1.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.		
5s, funded 1881.....	111 Jan. 2	113 Jan. 12	\$165,990,850	\$123,932,650		
5s, 1881.....	115½ Jan. 3	117 Jan. 12	193,042,400	.....	
5s, 1881.....	117 Jan. 15	117½ Jan. 15	.....	69,693,950		
5s, 5-20's, 1862.....	112½ Jan. 6	113½ Jan. 14	16,897,500	155,760,850		
5s, 5-20's, 1864.....	114 Jan. 6	116½ Jan. 12	25,762,750	33,229,050		
5s, 5-20's, 1865.....	115 Jan. 3	116½ Jan. 16	33,886,650	118,747,700		
5s, 5-20's, 1865 new, coup.	114½ Jan. 3	116½ Jan. 13	55,873,950	146,759,150		
5s, 5-20's, 1867.....	114½ Jan. 2	117 Jan. 16	87,237,650	223,416,550		
5s, 5-20's, 1868.....	116 Jan. 5	116½ Jan. 16	13,750,500	23,723,500		
5s, 10-40's.....	111 Jan. 2	113 Jan. 5	140,732,750	.....	
5s, 10-40's.....	113 Jan. 6	114½ Jan. 5	.....	53,894,550		
5s, Currency.....	114 Jan. 6	114½ Jan. 14	64,623,512	.....	

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	Since Jan. 1.	
				Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865, o.....	107	107½	108	107 Jan. 2	108½ Jan. 14
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	107½	107½	108½	107½ Jan. 5	108½ Jan. 16
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	104½	104½	105½	104½ Jan. 2	105½ Jan. 15
New 5s.....	103½	103½	102½	102½ Jan. 15	103½ Jan. 1

State and Railroad Bonds.—There has been more activity in Southern State bonds, and transactions at the Board have been more numerous than in several weeks before. Tennessees are strong on the financial prospects of the State, but other bonds have little to support them in the financial measures proposed by the Legislatures of their respective States.

Railroad bonds have been decidedly more active at advancing prices, both the old and new bonds sharing in the improvement. Union Pacifics, Centrals, and Westerns have all been strong, with an increased demand. Among the bonds on which interest has been passed, the Canada Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio have been most active, the latter advancing to 61, from 56 last Friday. The general prospect for railroad bonds is better, and

all the interest-paying securities will probably meet with a good demand from investors, as the money market is growing easier. Among the features of the week were the closing out of the Lake Shore sinking fund loan, and the floating stock of Northwest consolidated bonds; also, the offer of Mr. Vanderbilt, President of the Lake Shore Company, to pay all the notes given to the Union Trust Company in settlement of the debt due to that company at the time of the panic.

Closing prices daily, and the range since Jan. 1, have been:

	Jan. 1.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 16.	Lowest.	Highest.
6s Tenn., old.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s Tenn., new.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s N. Car., old.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s N. Car., new.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s Virg., old.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
do consolidated.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
do deferred.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s S. C., J. & J.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
6s Missouri.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
Cent. Pac. gold.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
Un. Pac., int.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
do L'd Gr't.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
do Income.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
Eric 1st M. T.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
N. J. Cen. 1st T.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
Flt Wayne 1st T.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Isl 1st T.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked; no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has generally been strong and active, with the exception of to-day, when there was a weaker tendency, and prices closed at a reaction from the highest figures made. The advance during the early part of the week was led by the principal dividend-paying stocks, and was partly the result of investment purchases. The New York Central & Hudson shows a strong statement for the year ending September 30, 1873, a full report of which is given on another page. The Lake Shore road is fortified by the closing up of its sinking fund loan, and by the President's offer to pay the notes given for its loan of about \$1,750,000 from the Union Trust Co. It has been reported that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad had passed its interest on the Missouri Pacific stock, but it appears that such interest payment is not due till January 20th, and then there must be a period of 90 days before a default can be entered against the Atlantic & Pacific Co. The earnings of this road for the first week of January, as well as those of many other roads, as reported below, are quite favorable.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

	Saturday, Jan. 10.	Sunday, Jan. 11.	Monday, Jan. 12.	Tuesday, Jan. 13.	Wednesday, Jan. 14.	Thursday, Jan. 15.	Friday, Jan. 16.
N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
H.R. & N.Y.	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Eric	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
do pref.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lake Shore	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Wabash	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Northwest	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
do pref.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Rock Island	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
St. Paul	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
do pref.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
At. & Pac. pref.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Ohio & Miss.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Central of N. J.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Bost. & H.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Del. L. & W.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Han. & St. Jos.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
do pref.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Union Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Col. & C. & C.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pennam.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Quickilver	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
do pref.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pacific Mail	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Adams Exp.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
American Ex.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
United States	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Wells Fargo	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Canton	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Cons. Coal	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Maryland Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

The latest railroad earnings reported are as follows:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Atlantic & Gt. West. 1st week of Jan.	\$83,708	\$73,961	\$83,708	\$73,961
Atlantic & Pacific..... 1st week of Jan.	19,086	18,850	19,086	18,850
Bur. C. & Minn. Month of Dec.	118,946	84,622	118,946	84,622
Central Pacific..... Month of Dec.	1,072,750	1,037,992	1,072,750	1,037,992
Chic., Danv. & Vinc. Month of Dec.	21,588	49,440	21,588	49,440
Cleve., Col. & Cin. 1st week of Jan.	804,612	358,743	804,612	358,743
Chic. & Northwest. 1st week of Jan.	184,254	156,392	184,254	156,392
Eric..... 1st week of Jan.	300,966	294,778	300,966	294,778
Illinois Central..... 1st week of Jan.	617,943	698,063	617,943	698,063
Indianap., B. & W. 1st week of Jan.	39,330	28,823	39,330	28,823
Kansas Pacific..... Month of Dec.	201,493	223,241	201,493	223,241
Lake Sh. & Mich. S. 1st week of Jan.	324,764	298,074	324,764	298,074
Michigan Central..... 1st week of Jan.	150,242	107,721	150,242	107,721
Milwaukee & St. P. 1st week of Jan.	147,798	67,550	147,798	67,550
Mo., Kan. & Texas. Month of Dec.	276,318	300,224	276,318	300,224
Mobile & Ohio..... Month of Dec.	380,398	390,956	380,398	390,956
Ohio & Mississippi. Month of Dec.	261,275	283,836	261,275	283,836
Pacific of Missouri. 1st week of Jan.	60,323	43,840	60,323	43,840
St. L., Kans. C. & N. 1st week of Jan.	40,238	37,268	40,238	37,268
St. Louis & Iron Mt. Month of Dec.	171,600	205,698	171,600	205,698
St. L., Alton & T. H. 1st week of Jan.	20,683	20,069	20,683	20,069
do branches. 3d week of Dec.	11,040	11,243	11,040	11,243
St. L. & Southeast. Month of Dec.	96,312	72,309	96,312	72,309
Tol., Peor. & War. Month of Dec.	85,623	90,856	85,623	90,856
Tol., Wab. & West. Month of Dec.	414,232	492,235	414,232	492,235

Lapsley & Bazley, Brokers, 74 Broadway and 9 New street, quote stock privileges, \$100 for 100 shares, 30 days; \$150 for 200 shares, 60 days (Members New York Stock Exchange or responsible parties), at the following distance from the market.

	Calls below.	Puts below.	Calls above.	Puts above.
Gold for 1/2 bonus.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Lake Shore.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Norwest rn.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Rock Island.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Mt. & St. Paul.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Wabash.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
hio & Mississippi.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Union Pacific.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Han. & St. Joseph.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
C. & C. & I.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
W. Union Tel.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Pacific Mail.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
N. Y. C. & Ind.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3
Eric.....	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3	1 1/2 @ 3

The Gold Market.—Gold has been comparatively quiet and without speculative activity this week, on either side. Some of the foreign bankers are short of gold, and profess to believe in

lower prices, but the general weight of opinion hardly favors the idea that any important decline in gold is to be expected soon. There has been a great abundance of cash gold for the purposes of the market during some weeks past, and on gold loans the rates for carrying have been comparatively heavy; to-day the rates paid were 6 1/2, 7, 5, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, and for borrowing flat.

The *Alta California* gives the following annual statement of precious metals produced in States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, during 1873, from J. J. Valentine, Esq., Genl. Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express:

States and Territories.	Gold dust & bullion by express.	Gold dust & bullion by other conveyances.	Silver by express.	Ores and base bullion by freight.	Total.
California.....	\$15,709,956	\$1,570,995	\$284,771	\$480,000	\$18,025,722
Nevada.....	219,141	43,828	80,183,921	4,607,617	35,254,567
Oregon.....	1,146,991	229,398	3,054	1,376,389	2,653,772
Washington.....	171,951	24,330	3,054	209,395	2,343,654
Idaho.....	1,171,131	234,226	998,297	3,325	3,892,810
Montana.....	3,341,393	648,247	1,210,454	4,906,337	4,906,337
Utah.....	112,003	22,400	3,289	47,378	4,083,268
Arizona.....	27,074	7,415	839,862	868,798	1,250,085
Colorado.....	1,856,639	.....	839,862	1,386,767	868,798
Mexico.....	868,798	.....	839,862	1,386,767	1,250,085
British Columbia.....	1,041,696	208,339	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$72,258,693

The combined product of all shows: For 1872, \$62,236,913; for 1873, \$72,258,693—undoubtedly the largest yield for one year in the history of the Pacific coast.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open.	Low.	High.	Clos.	Total Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Jan. 10.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	\$55,015,000	\$326,830	\$2,765,546
Monday, " 11.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	46,454,000	1,736,540	1,950,595
Tuesday, " 12.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	54,994,000	1,833,960	2,066,935
Wednesday, " 13.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	50,574,000	1,661,011	1,751,161
Thursday, " 14.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	31,880,000	1,987,118	2,184,109
Friday, " 15.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	31,471,000	1,785,877	2,023,143
Current week.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	\$270,347,000	\$1,765,877	\$2,023,143
Previous week.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	311,172,000	1,751,003	1,963,173
Jan. 1, 1874, to date.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	.....	.....	.....

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange has been strong, and advanced to-day to 4.84 for prime 60 days sterling. Bankers having foreign connections have been the chief buyers of exchange for some time past, as their gold was so heavy for carrying that this offered the best method for temporarily employing it. The chief cause for the hardening in rates of exchange this week is found in the relatively limited supply of cotton bills coming forward, as the price of cotton has been a little too high to encourage shippers to operate. It is believed that a decline of 1/2 c. in cotton would have made a material difference in the shipments.

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Custom House Payments.	Sub-Treasury Payments.
Jan. 10.....	\$319,000	\$993,361 65	\$402,616 07	\$1,361,746 39
" 11.....	535,000	611,553 74	994,687 98	418,557 83
" 12.....	754,000	1,340,780 90	624,431 32	632,115 06
" 13.....	380,000	977,388 45	1,844,954 85	1,621,910 64
" 14.....	418,000	590,247 50	788,165 70	192,815 84
" 15.....	519,000	684,561 25	673,124 83	496,142 83
Total.....	\$2,730,000	\$5,328,606 45	\$3,276,105 15	\$2,932,962 17

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Jan. 10, 1874:

		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF					
BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits.	Circulation.	
New York.....	\$2,000,000	\$9,318,800	\$4,197,600	\$1,559,700	\$11,958,800	\$866,000	
Manhattan Co.....	2,000,000	6,716,700	1,224,000	1,388,000	6,151,200	9,700	
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,388,000	4,000,000	528,710	
Union.....	1,500,000	5,185,000	572,000	632,800	4,014,400	490,000	
America.....	1,500,000	5,800,000	2,141,000	1,439,300	7,314,300	1,200	
Merchants.....	1,500,000	5,800,000	2,141,000	1,439,300	7,314,300	1,200	
City.....	1,000,000	6,081,200	1,918,000	1,281,000	5,559,400	.....
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	5,107,000	212,800	475,000	1,266,500	767,700	
Fulton.....	800,000	3,574,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical.....	800,000	750,000	987,900	1,761,500	7,111,300	.....
Merchants' Exch'g.....	1,238,000	2,948,800	271,900	648,600	2,08,100	440,700	
Gallatin.....	1,500,000	4,441,000	501,000	595,700	1,170,800	498,100	
Mechanics & Druggists.....	2,000,000	4,300,000	21,000	1,388,000	5,135,500	.....
Mechanics & Traders.....	800,000	1,988,000	5,000	895,100	4,453,500	195,100	
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,030,600	.....	95,800	1,685,300	2,700
City & County.....	1,000,000	3,199,000	515,500	423,100	3,895,000	1,200	
Seventh Ward.....	500,000	1,123,800	76,300	261,800	596,800	166,100	
State of N. York.....	2,000,000	4,823,800	640,500	856,100	5,510,200	593,000	
America Exch'g.....	5,000,000	11,301,000	690,000	1,877,000	19,984,000	916,500	
Commerce.....	1,000,000	2,400,000	20,000	1,388,000	3,895,000	.....
Broadway.....	1,000,000	5,630,200	451,500	818,000	8,294,000	886,400	
Merchants.....	1,000,000	5,208,000	144,400	705,800	2,714,900	471,300	
Pacific.....	422,700	1,000,000	.....	212,400	1,212,400	.....
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,665,000	1,878,100	413,300	8,444,500	850,500	
Chatham.....	450,000	4,374,200	869,800	538,700	6,649,400	131,200	
People's.....	412,500	1,434,300	5,900	175,800	1,212,300	5,500	
New America.....	1,000,000	2,298,000	221,800	1,680,000	2,980,000	.....
Hanover.....	1,000,000	5,558,500	131,300	758,400	2,757,300	202,000	
Irving.....	80,000	2,653,400	124,000	591,000	2,756,000	76,100	
Metropolitan.....	1,000,000	11,749,000	1,515,000	1,588,000	17,718,000	1,160,000	
City.....	1,000,000	1,389,000	47,000	1,388,000	1,680,000	.....
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,119,400	44,000	896,100	2,157,500	83,800	
Market.....	1,000,000	2,883,400	190,700	401,800	1,756,800	879,100	
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	1,887,100	80,800	483,700	3,018,800	.....
City & County.....	1,000,000	8,500,800	50,800	4,000,000	2,484,100	79,300	
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	4,985,100	9,200	61,200	1,257,700	5,000	
Continental.....	2,000,000	3,623,100	166,700	209,700	1,381,500	552,600	
Oriental.....	1,000,000	1,394,000	.....	1,212,400	1,212,400	.....
Marine.....	400,000	2,197,000	130,500	825,000	1,855,800	260,000	
Importers & Traders.....	1,500,000	13,617,000	978,300	2,692,900	13,591,000	49,500	
Park.....	2,000,000	12,508,200	1,471,900	8,726,700	15,778,900	949,900	
New Bank & Trust.....	1,000,000	2,394,000	108,000	1,388,000	2,757,300	.....
Grocers.....	800,000	661,200	20,000	134,500	515,200	.....
North River.....	400,000	1,077,900	35,800	192,000	872,400	.....
East River.....	950,000	2,857,000	108,000	55,500	2,555,000	211,000	
Manufacturers.....	500,000	990,000	1,700	175	1,885,600	.....
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	10,047,800	1,670,300	3,378,700	14,680,600	2,579,100	
Central National.....	1,000,000	5,069,000	87,000	1,108,000	5,803,000	1,417,000	
First National.....	1,000,000	5,754,000	.....	1,388,000	2,869,000	.....
Ninth National.....	1,500,000	6,583,500	868,500	1,456,900	6,947,000	600,800	

First National.....	506,000	3,463,000	1,269,400	749,300	4,911,800	316,300
Third National.....	1,000,000	4,611,900	1,514,200	963,700	4,224,500	823,700
N. Y. National.....	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	263,500	2,513,500	881,400
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	2,040,600	169,300	520,100	1,271,100	846,200
Bowery National.....	250,000	1,117,000	200,000	293,000	876,000	234,000
New York Co. Nat.....	200,000	823,000	25,000	810,000	949,000	180,000
German American.....	5,129,000	29,500,000	29,500,000	7,840,000	29,500,000	29,500,000
Dry Goods.....	1,000,000	2,196,700	21,000	354,500	1,774,400	1,000,000

Total.....\$38,370,200 \$265,611,000 \$32,679,100 \$30,936,600 \$219,665,000 \$37,169,300

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc. \$4,501,700	Net Deposits.....	Inc. \$14,238,500
Specie.....	Inc. 4,482,500	Circulation.....	Dec. 17,000
Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 4,482,500		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Aggregate Clearings.
Aug. 15.....	292,611,500	27,644,100	47,510,100	294,857,300	27,222,700	431,024,238
Aug. 22.....	293,881,000	27,144,100	47,532,100	297,591,300	27,214,400	432,501,844
Aug. 29.....	288,883,000	27,095,200	44,729,300	290,390,300	27,281,900	447,994,948
Sept. 5.....	284,377,200	27,167,000	38,619,900	212,772,700	27,335,500	435,727,902
Sept. 12.....	284,536,200	26,442,200	36,717,200	207,317,500	27,383,400	438,292,978
Sept. 19.....	278,421,300	18,544,600	31,307,900	199,040,100	27,414,200	434,932,316
Dec. 6.....	232,373,500	21,158,600	38,214,000	182,015,300	27,186,100	419,577,182
Dec. 13.....	233,500,600	21,379,500	41,060,600	190,054,300	27,167,200	421,054,563
Dec. 20.....	237,130,900	21,367,900	44,567,100	194,116,300	27,125,400	423,552,724
Dec. 27.....	238,095,400	21,514,200	41,152,100	197,156,100	27,156,100	424,100,900
Jan. 3.....	231,135,400	28,365,600	46,438,000	205,299,500	27,186,300	431,571,913
Jan. 10.....	265,940,000	32,619,000	50,926,600	219,668,000	27,169,300	458,750,800

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Jan. 12, 1874:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,695,300	\$342,000	\$90,710	\$567,100	\$444,000
Atlas.....	1,500,000	3,079,300	25,700	176,500	1,000,700	200,200
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,884,900	113,500	234,500	1,645,900	788,700
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,253,500	31,800	181,800	373,800	306,800
Boylston.....	600,000	1,599,200	50,400	138,000	710,800	457,100
Broadway.....	200,000	485,900	20,000	50,500	288,600	175,100
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,536,800	12,700	301,500	815,300	79,500
Continental.....	1,000,000	2,125,600	20,000	109,200	596,200	42,500
Elliot.....	1,000,000	2,736,900	67,800	315,400	824,600	79,700
Everett.....	200,000	624,400	11,700	57,000	414,300	117,000
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	3,388,500	36,600	365,600	1,159,700	546,300
Freeman's.....	500,000	1,485,600	31,800	115,800	440,600	339,000
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,156,500	53,000	174,000	930,100	350,500
Hartford.....	750,000	1,677,700	18,700	91,200	850,900	241,100
Howard.....	2,000,000	2,435,600	104,900	66,700	518,500	447,000
Market.....	800,000	884,700	30,000	459,100	358,800	358,800
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,918,100	104,900	196,400	97,500	418,300
Maverick.....	400,000	1,111,900	21,300	63,600	518,900	241,900
Merchants.....	3,000,000	7,711,000	53,300	613,500	895,100	1,572,400
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	628,400	32,000	51,800	369,400	111,800
New England.....	1,000,000	2,547,900	121,000	319,900	952,500	779,600
North.....	1,000,000	3,177,600	198,300	121,200	1,648,900	718,300
Old Boston.....	1,000,000	1,935,500	201,800	301,700	1,200,100	882,100
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,715,900	61,300	190,100	885,900	591,000
State & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,942,300	70,000	271,200	1,239,000	502,900
State.....	2,000,000	3,672,800	59,800	234,400	1,176,300	990,000
South.....	1,000,000	3,150,900	161,300	166,900	1,200,100	882,100
Traders.....	600,000	1,492,300	17,000	146,500	788,500	174,600
Tremont.....	2,000,000	3,427,100	95,400	227,900	889,500	701,800
Washington.....	750,000	1,708,100	15,700	138,000	555,500	358,600
First.....	1,000,000	1,300,100	117,500	380,100	1,200,100	882,100
Second (Granite).....	1,600,000	4,928,700	292,900	630,800	1,882,400	747,000
Third.....	300,000	1,288,800	169,900	66,500	1,214,400	712,300
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	5,169,500	25,300	321,000	1,627,700	78,700
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	3,832,800	21,000	109,200	596,200	42,500
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	5,601,100	23,100	476,400	1,028,600	740,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,500,000	3,111,100	20,000	160,800	774,700	744,900
City.....	1,000,000	1,455,600	61,700	149,900	792,200	443,900
Exile.....	1,000,000	1,985,300	14,000	29,200	795,200	439,000
Exchange.....	1,000,000	4,466,800	339,400	285,800	2,127,200	788,900
Hide & Leather.....	1,500,000	3,824,400	47,200	226,400	389,900	740,500
Revere.....	2,000,000	4,627,300	29,500	465,500	2,167,800	947,000
Security.....	1,000,000	2,842,700	51,700	67,900	683,400	190,000
Union.....	1,000,000	2,571,100	81,800	193,400	1,024,400	544,000
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,384,900	84,400	121,700	1,205,600	477,700
Commonwealth.....	500,000	2,571,500	124,300	367,000	1,871,100	870,000
Central.....	500,000	844,700	53,000	234,000	538,000	149,700
Manufacturers.....	500,000	443,200	7,300	38,100	332,500	113,100

Total.....\$49,350,000 \$24,882,400 \$1,401,600 \$10,283,500 \$48,247,000 \$22,815,600

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of Jan. 12, is \$25,774,100.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Increase, \$593,800	Deposits.....	Decrease, \$791,600
Specie.....	Increase, 867,300	Circulation.....	Increase, 21,000
Legal Tenders.....	Decrease, 132,500		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Oct. 13.....	120,827,300	1,608,900	9,003,200	41,018,700	26,180,500
Oct. 20.....	121,197,900	1,729,900	7,350,900	40,950,000	26,000,100
Oct. 27.....	120,559,900	1,819,900	8,528,300	41,250,500	26,069,900
Nov. 3.....	120,728,000	1,835,100	8,400,000	42,397,500	26,139,100
Nov. 10.....	120,690,700	2,144,100	9,429,200	43,907,300	26,180,100
Nov. 17.....	120,461,800	2,410,200	9,844,800	44,381,200	25,491,100
Nov. 24.....	120,033,300	2,457,500	10,077,600	43,728,600	26,069,700
Dec. 1.....	120,000,000	2,482,900	10,000,000	44,482,900	26,180,100
Dec. 8.....	120,470,500	2,483,700	10,039,700	44,488,600	25,922,800
Dec. 15.....	121,684,600	2,387,700	10,599,000	45,183,800	25,918,700
Dec. 22.....	121,542,300	2,439,700	10,625,900	45,351,200	25,918,700
Dec. 29.....	121,542,300	2,439,700	10,625,900	45,351,200	25,918,700
Jan. 5.....	124,257,100	3,513,800	10,466,300	49,093,600	25,791,600
Jan. 12.....	124,832,400	4,401,600	10,233,500	48,217,000	25,555,600

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, Jan. 12, 1874:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,869,000	\$300,000	\$1,501,000	\$4,853,000	\$1,000,000
North America.....	1,000,000	4,162,100	1,000,000	1,860,000	4,360,000	771,000
Farmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	6,579,900	635,000	1,150,000	5,541,500	1,000,000
Commercial.....	810,000	2,388,000	20,000	875,000	2,021,000	614,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	1,914,000	50,900	482,000	1,219,000	468,000
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,383,000	100,000	645,000	2,091,000	441,000
Southwark.....	250,000	2,066,000	64,000	366,000	1,716,000	216,000
Kensington.....	250,000	1,029,219	238,000	637,942	243,219	243,219
Penn.....	500,000	1,104,415	13,000	96,875	1,185,448	170,835
Western.....	1,000,000	2,412,300	37,000	1,075,000	1,635,800	170,000
Manufacturers.....	1,000,000	2,205,310	35,715	545,233	1,848,877	144,250
Bank of Commerce.....	250,000	751,718	6,119	297,363	673,246	214,143
Girard.....	1,000,000	3,395,000	15,000	1,098,000	3,044,000	568,000
Tradewinds.....	1,000,000	2,412,300	37,000	1,075,000	1,635,800	170,000
Consolidation.....	500,000	1,180,141	10,500	2,617,2	991,043	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,552,113	6,046	399,436	1,087,592	385,663
Commonwealth.....	800,000	67,525	20,046	142,068	43,623	210,040
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,466,500	2,000	1,075,000	2,541,000	231,000
Union.....	500,000	1,682,000	25,000	297,300	1,452,000	389,000
First.....	1,000,000	4,012,000	57,000	1,519,000	3,751,000	792,000
Third.....	300,000	1,076,166	20,000	285,000	872,557	254,775
Sixth.....	100,000	591,000	149,000	149,000	1,653,000	135,000
Savannah.....	250,000	498,000	1,000	149,000	256,000	219,500
Eighth.....	275,000	951,000	20,000	285,000	729,000	220,000
Ninth.....	750,000	3,438,000	50,000	1,107,000	3,300,000	357,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	1,995,000	2,056	515,000	2,515,000	893,000
Security.....	250,000	6,600,000	20,000	124,000	859,000	180,000

Total.....\$16,435,000 \$37,115,857 \$1,839,349 \$15,820,746 \$47,596,386 \$11,451,957

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$575,886	Deposits.....	Dec. \$751,588
Specie.....	Dec. 225,433	Circulation.....	Dec. 26,607
Legal Tender Notes.....	Inc. 467,173		

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
BOSTON.					
Maine 6s.....	99 1/2	100	Pennsylvania, gen. m. conv. 1870	96	98
New Hampshire, 6s.....	98 1/2	99	do do reg.....	91	92
Vermont 6s.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	Perkiomen 1st m. 6s, '97.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
Massachusetts 6s Gold, 1876.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	Phila. & Erie 1st m. 6s, '81.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
Boston 6s, Current.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	do do 2d m. 7s, '88.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
do 3s, gold.....	96	96	Philadelphia & Reading 6s, '80		
Chicago Sewerage Is.....	96		do do do bond, '85.....	103 1/2	104 1/2
do Municipal 7s.....	95		do do g. m. 7s, C. 1911.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Portland & Maine 6s.....	95 1/2		do do do reg.....	102	108
Wilmington & M. O. L. G. 7.....	95 1/2		do do 6s, ex. 1870.....		
Washere, 6.....	92 1/2		Phil. & Wilm. & Balt. 6s, '80.....	85	
Eastern Mass. & Lowell 6s, 1874.....	92 1/2		Pitts. Clin. & St. Louis 7s.....	85	
do do					

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

Government Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "N. Y. Local Securities" are quoted in a separate list.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. Bonds.			N. Y. Central 7s. 1875.			Atchison & Nebraska S. p. c.			St. Jo. & Den. C. ss. gold, W. D.	20	25
5-20s, registered, 1862.	112 1/2	114	do 7s, conv. 1876.			Bur. & Mo. River stock.	97 1/2	100	do do ss, gold, E. D.	30	35
Called Bonds, 1862.	112 1/2	114	do do Mortgage Extended.	104	106	do do do Land & L.	95	97	Sandusky, Mans. & Newark.	80	85
5-20s, registered, 1864.	115 1/2	117	do do do do Endorsed.	96	98	do do do 2d S. do 7s.	95	97	St. Louis, Vandalia, & T. H. 1st	83	85
5-20s, registered, 1865.	115 1/2	117	do do 7s, 2d do 1883.	95 1/2	97	do do do 3d S. do 8s.	93	95	do do do do 2d.	81	83
5-20s, registered, new issue.	115 1/2	117	do do 7s, 4th mortgage 1880.	94 1/2	96	do do do 4th S. do 8s.	93	95	St. L. & So. Eastern 1st 7s, gold	70	75
5-20s, registered, 1867.	115 1/2	117	do do 7s, 5th do 1883.	94 1/2	96	do do do 5th S. do 8s.	93	95	St. L. & St. Joseph, 1st 7s, gold	70	75
5-20s, registered, 1868.	115 1/2	117	do do 7s, cons. mort. gold bds.	94 1/2	96	do do do 6th S. do 8s.	93	95	St. Louis, Mo. & N. Y. 1st	85	85
5-20s, registered, 1869.	115 1/2	117	Long Dock Bonds.	82	84	do do do Creston Branch	93	95	Tebos & Nechols 7s, gold.	85	85
			Ind. N. Y. & E. 1st M. 1877.	82	84	do do do Charleston Branch	93	95	Union & Logansport 7s.	85	85
			Ind. N. Y. & E. 2d M. 1877.	82	84	Bur. C. R. & Minn. 7s, gold.	60	65	Union Pac. So. Branch 7s, gold	40	40
			do 7s, 2d M. S. F. 1885.	100	102	do do do (M. div. g. 18)	97	99	Walkill Valley 1st 7s, gold.	40	40
State Bonds.			do do 7s, 3d M. 1885.	100	102	Burl. & M. (in Neb.) 1st conv.	97	99	West Wisconsin 7s, gold.	85	85
Tennessee ss, old.	79 1/2	80 1/2	do do 7s, 4th M. 1885.	100	102	Calro & Fulton 1st 7s, gold.	90	90	Wisconsin Valley ss.	90	90
do do ex coupon.	62 1/2	63 1/2	Albany & Susquehanna 1st bonds	99 1/2	101	California Pac. RR. 7s, gold.	70	75			
do do do new.	61	62	do do do 2d do	96 1/2	98 1/2	Canada Southern 1st 7s, gold.	64 1/2	65	Southern Securities.		
do do do ex coupon.	62	63	do do do 3d do	96 1/2	98 1/2	Central Pac. 7s, gold, conv.	64 1/2	65	Atlanta, Ga., ss.	72	72
do do do new series.	62	63	do do do 4th do	96 1/2	98 1/2	Central of Iowa 1st 7s, gold.	42 1/2	43	Augusta, Ga. 7s, bonds.	75	80
Virginia ss, old.	41	42	Mich. Cent. Consol. 7s, 1892.	58 1/2	59 1/2	Central of Iowa 2d 7s, gold.	42 1/2	43	Charleston S. C. ss.	70	70
do do do new.	41	42	do do 1st M. 1882.	109	110	Chesapeake & O. 1st 7s, gold.	93	95	Charleston S. C. 7s, bonds.	62	62
do do do consol. bonds.	50 1/2	51	Chic. & N. W. 1st M. 1882.	109	110	Chesapeake & O. 2d 7s, gold.	93	95	Columbia, S. C. ss.	62	62
do do do deferred do.	10	11	Chic. & N. W. 2d M. 1882.	109	110	Chesapeake & O. 3d 7s, gold.	93	95	Columbia, S. C. 7s, bonds.	62	62
Georgia ss, old.	65	66	Chic. & N. W. 3d M. 1882.	109	110	Chesapeake & O. 4th 7s, gold.	93	95	Lynchburg ss.	72	72
do do do new.	65	66	Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	95	95	Chesapeake & O. 5th 7s, gold.	93	95	Memphis old bonds, 6s.	42	49
do do do 7s, gold.	24	25	Cleve. & Tol. new bonds.	95	95	Chesapeake & O. 6th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do new bonds, 6s.	40	47
North Carolina ss, old, J. & J.	24	25	Cleve. & P.ville & Ash. old bds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 7th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do end, M. & C. R. R.	30	40
do do do do.	24	25	do do do new bds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 8th 7s, gold.	93	95	Mobile ss.	37	45
do do do do N. C. R. R. & J. & J.	24	25	Detroit, Monroe & Tol. bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 9th 7s, gold.	93	95	Montgomery ss.	65	65
do do do do do.	24	25	Buffalo & Erie, new bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 10th 7s, gold.	93	95	Nashville ss.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Lake Shore Div. bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 11th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do new.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Lake Shore con. coup. bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 12th 7s, gold.	93	95	New Orleans ss.	50	50
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do Con. reg. bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 13th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do consol. 6s.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Pacific R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 14th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do bonds, 7s.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Central Pacific gold Bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 15th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do 10s.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do State Aid bds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 16th 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do to railroads, 6s.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Union Pacific 1st M'ge Bonds.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 17th 7s, gold.	93	95	Norfolk ss.	65	65
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do Land Grant, 7s.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 18th 7s, gold.	93	95	Petersburg ss.	70	70
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do Income 10s.	94	94	Chesapeake & O. 19th 7s, gold.	93	95	Richmond ss.	76	76
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Illinois 7s, p. c. 1875.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 20th 7s, gold.	93	95	Savannah 7s, old.	71	72
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Alton & T. H. 1st M. 1882.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 21st 7s, gold.	93	95	Wilmington, N. C. 7s, gold.	65	65
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do 2d M. pref.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 22nd 7s, gold.	93	95	do do do ss, gold.	30	30
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do 2d M. income.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 23rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	North Missouri 1st M. 1882.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 24th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	Chic. & N. Western S. Fund.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 25th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do Int. Bonds.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 26th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do Ext'n. Bds.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 27th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do 1st Mort.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 28th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do coup. gold bds.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 29th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do reg'd do.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 30th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 31st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 32nd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 33rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 34th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 35th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 36th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 37th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 38th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 39th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 40th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 41st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 42nd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 43rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 44th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 45th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 46th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 47th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 48th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 49th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 50th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 51st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 52nd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 53rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 54th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 55th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 56th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 57th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 58th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 59th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 60th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 61st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 62nd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 63rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 64th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 65th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 66th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 67th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 68th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 69th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 70th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 71st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 72nd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 73rd 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 74th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 75th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 76th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 77th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 78th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 79th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 80th 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7s, conv.	102	102	Chesapeake & O. 81st 7s, gold.	93	95			
do do do do do J. & J.	24	25	do do do do do 7								

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.	PRICE.	BID.	ASKED
	Par Amount.	Periods.	1871 1872 Last Paid.		
Marked thus (*) are not National.					
America.....	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10 Jan. 2, '73, .5	143	
American.....	100 5,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .4	105	110
American Exchange.....	75 300,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Atlantic.....	100 250,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .6		
Bowery.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .12		
Bull's Head.....	25 200,000	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Butchers & Drovers.....	25 800,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5	145	
Central.....	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	130	130
Chatham.....	100 450,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5		
Chemical.....	100 300,000	ev. 2 mos	Nov. 1, '73, .15		
Citizens.....	25 400,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5		
City.....	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .10	112	113
Commerce.....	100 10,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Commonwealth.....	100 750,000	J. & J.	July, 1, '73, .35		
Continental.....	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Corn Exchange.....	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	Jan. 2, '74, .5		
Currency.....	100 1,000,000	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Dry Goods.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
East River.....	25 350,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Eleventh Ward.....	25 150,000	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Fifth.....	100 500,000	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5		
First.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5		
Fourth.....	100 500,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .10	150	
Fulton.....	100 500,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .10	150	
German American.....	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	Aug. 1, '73, .4	91	
Germania.....	100 200,000	M. & N.	May 1, '73, .5		
Greenwich.....	25 250,000	M. & N.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Grocers.....	25 300,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Hanover.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Harlem.....	100 500,000	F. & A.	Sept. 1, '73, .4		
Importers & Traders.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	1.2	
Irving.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Leather Manufacturers.....	100 600,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .6		
Manufacturers & Build.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5	150	
Manhattan.....	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	Aug. 1, '73, .4	130	
Manut. & Merchants.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Marine.....	100 400,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .6	165	
Market.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .5	130	
Mechanics.....	25 1,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .10	135	145
Mech. Bkg Ass'n.....	50 500,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .5	1.0	
Mechanics & Traders.....	25 600,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .5	1.15	
Mercantile.....	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .5	1.15	
Merchants.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	80	
Merchants' Exch.....	50 1,235,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Metropolis.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		
Metropolitan.....	100 4,000,000	A. & O.	Oct. 1, '73, .4		
Murray Hill.....	100 23,000	A. & O.	Oct. 1, '73, .4	130	
Nassau.....	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .4	117	
National Gallatin.....	50 1,500,000	A. & O.	Oct. 1, '73, .4	87	
New York.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	112	
New York County.....	100 200,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	112	
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	112	
N. Y. Gold Exchange.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	112	
Ninth.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	90	
Ninth Ward.....	100 200,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	90	
North America.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	165	
North River.....	30 400,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	131	
Oriental.....	25 800,000	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	95	100
Pacific.....	50 422,790	Q. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Park.....	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Peoples.....	100 4,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Phenix.....	100 1,800,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Republ.....	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	Aug. 1, '73, .4	100	
Security.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
St. Nicholas.....	100 1,000,000	A. & O.	July, 1, '73, .35	100	
Seventh Ward.....	100 500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Second.....	100 300,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Shoe and Leather.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
St. John.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
State of New York.....	100 2,000,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .4	100	
Tenth.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Tradersmen & Bldg.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4	100	
Union.....	100 1,500,000	M. & N.	Nov. 1, '73, .5	129	
West Side.....	100 200,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '74, .4		

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.)

COMPANIES.	Par Amount.	Periods.	Rate	Last dividend.	Bid.	Askd
Brooklyn Gas Light Co.....	25 2,000,000	Q. & F.	5	July 15, '73		
Citizens' Gas Co (Bklyn).....	20 1,200,000	J. & J.	5	July 15, '73		
do certificates.....	20 300,000	F. & A.	8 1/2	Apr. '72		
Harlem.....	20 1,000,000	F. & A.	5	Apr. '73		
Jersey City & Hoboken.....	20 385,000	J. & J.	7 1/2	Jan. '72		
Manhattan.....	50 4,000,000	J. & J.	5	Feb. '73		
Metropolitan.....	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	5	Jan. '72		
do certificates.....	100 750,000	J. & J.	5	Jan. '72		
Mutual, N. Y.....	100 5,000,000	M. & N.	10	Nov. 1, '73		
Nassau, Brooklyn.....	25 1,000,000	M. & N.	10	Nov. 1, '73		
do scrip.....	25 500,000	M. & N.	10	Nov. 1, '73		
New York.....	17 1/2 4,000,000	Q. & F.	2 1/2	Nov. '73		
Peoples' (Brooklyn).....	10 1,000,000	M. & S.	4	July 15, '73		
do do bonds.....	300 300,000	F. & A.	5	Jan. '73		
Westchester County.....	50 400,000	J. & J.	5	Jan. '73		
Williamsburg.....	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	5	Jan. '73		
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock.....	100 900,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
1st mortgage.....	100 840,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
Broadway & Seventh Ave—stock.....	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	7	Jan. '74		
1st mortgage.....	100 1,600,000	J. & J.	7	1884		
Brooklyn City—stock.....	100 2,000,000	Q. & F.	3	Nov. '73		
1st mortgage.....	100 300,000	J. & J.	7	1872		
Broadway (Brooklyn).....	100 200,000	J. & J.	5	July '73		
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt—stock.....	100 275,000	J. & J.	7	1884		
1st mortgage bonds.....	100 275,000	J. & J.	7	1884		
Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn—1st mort.....	50 115,000	A. & O.	7	1884		
3d do.....	50 164,000	A. & O.	7	1885		
Central Pk. N. & E. River—stock.....	100 1,161,000	F. & A.	7	1882		
at mortgage.....	100 550,000	F. & A.	7	1882		
2d do.....	100 820,000	F. & A.	7	1880		
Coney Island & Brook'n—1st mort.....	100 214,000	J. & J.	7	1885		
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock.....	100 1,200,000	Q. & F.	2	Nov. '73		
3d mortgage, cons.....	100 1,200,000	J. & D.	6	July '73		
Eighth Avenue—stock.....	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
1st mortgage.....	100 200,000	J. & J.	7	1885		
3d St. & Grand St Ferry—stock.....	100 750,000	M. & N.	5	Nov. '73		
1st mortgage.....	100 750,000	A. & O.	7	1880		
Grand Street & Newlton—stock.....	20 170,000	J. & J.	2	July '70		
Lark Avenue—stock.....	50 254,000	M. & N.	7	1878		
1st mortgage.....	100 300,000	M. & N.	7	1878		
Ninth Avenue—stock.....	100 750,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
1st mortgage.....	100 167,000	J. & J.	7	1885		
Second Avenue—stock.....	50 800,000	Q. & F.	2	Nov. '73		
1st mortgage.....	100 350,000	J. & D.	7	1877		
2d mortgage.....	100 200,000	F. & A.	7	1885		
3d mortgage.....	100 150,000	A. & O.	7	1885		
Cons. Convertible.....	100 315,000	M. & N.	7	1888		
Sixth Avenue—stock.....	100 250,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
1st mortgage.....	100 250,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
Third Avenue—stock.....	100 2,000,000	Q. & F.	2 1/2	Nov. '73		
at mortgage.....	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
Williamsburg & Fulton—stock.....	100 300,000	J. & J.	7	1880		
1st mortgage.....	100 125,000	M. & S.	7	1880		

* This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		NET SUR. PLUS.		DIVIDENDS.						PRICE.	
	Par	Amount.	JAN. 1873.	1869/1870 1871 1872	Last Paid.	Bid.	Asked					
Adriatic.....	25	200,000	3,150	.....	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	60			
Aetna.....	100	200,000	16,357	.....	5	5	Jan. '74, .5	70	80		
American Exch'ce.....	50	400,000	88,323	17 13	17	14	Jan. '74, .10	110				
Arctic.....	100	200,000	27,845	10 12	12	6	July, '73, .5	103				
Atlantic.....	25	250,000	5,163	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	80				
Bowery.....	25	30,000	253,321	20 20	20	20	Aug., '73, 10	180	190			
Brewers' & M'istrs.....	100	200,000	39,659	16 16	15	13	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Broadway.....	17	200,000	184,271	20 20	20	20	Jan. '73, .15	185				
Corn Exchange.....	25	153,000	200,088	20 20	20	20	Jan. '73, .15	185				
Citizens'.....	20	300,000	41,599	20 38 13	13 13 13	13	Jan. '74, .10	105				
City.....	20	210,000	165,898	14 14 14	14 14 14	14	Aug., '73, .10	110	145			
Columbia.....	50	250,000	5,163	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	105				
Commerce Fire.....	100	200,000	10,613	10 11	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	85				
Commercial.....	50	200,000	18,159	10 10	11	8 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	108	110			
Continental.....	100	1,000,000	227,988	16 16	20	20	Oct., '73, .10	185	200			
*Corn Exchange.....	25	200,000	68,561	10 10	10	10	J. n., '74, .5	95	100			
Eagle.....	40	300,000	81,231	.....	4	10	Jan. '74, .5	70			
Empire City.....	100	200,000	13,675	10 10	10	5	Jan. '74, .5	95	100			
Exchange.....	50	200,000	13,675	10 10	10	5	Jan. '74, .5	95	100			
Farragut.....	50	200,000	31,600	20 20	10	5	Jan. '74, .5	95	100			
Firemen's Fund.....	17	204,000	24,456	10 10	10	5	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Firemen's Trust.....	10	150,000	44,010	10 10	10	10	Aug. '73, .5	75				
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	1,025	10 10	10	10	Aug. '73, .5	75				
German-American.....	100	1,000,000	26,798	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	85	90
Germania.....	50	500,000	68,561	10 10	11	12 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	95				
Globe.....	50	200,000	53,394	10 10	11	12 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	210,717	20 20	30	24	Jan. '74, .5	232				
Guardian.....	100	200,000	6,890	10 10	8 1/2	8 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	135	140			
Hamilton.....	10	150,000	91,839	16 16	16	16	Jan. '74, .5	155	160			
Hanover.....	50	250,000	3,078	10 10	8 1/2	10	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Hoffman.....	50	200,000	8,443	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	65	
Home.....	25	150,000	37,707	10 10	5	5	Jan. '74, .5	90	100			
Howard.....	50	100,000	1,955	11 12	12	10 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	95	100			
Importers & Trad.....	100	200,000	16,598	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Irving.....	50	200,000	29,557	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	100	
Jefferson.....	20	200,000	98,818	10 10	10	10	July '73, .15	125				
Kings Co (B'klyn).....	20	150,000	83,139	10 10	10	10	July '73, .5	135				
Knickerbocker.....	40	200,000	99,183	20 15	30	20	Jan. '75, 10	135	140			
Lafayette (B'klyn).....	50	150,000	30,532	5 5	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	100		
Lamar.....	100	200,000	11,543	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	70	
Lenox.....	25	150,000	30,693	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	90	95			
Long Island (B'klyn).....	50	200,000	125,727	14 14	14	15	Jan. '74, .5	140	150			
Lorillard.....	11	50,000	11,573	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	75	80
Long Island Traders'.....	10	200,000	11,573	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	75	80
Mahattan.....	100	250,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	July '73, .5	10	9 1/2
Mech. & Trad'rs'.....	25	200,000	186,329	15 16	18	20	Jan. '74, 10	135				
Mechanics' (B'klyn).....	50	150,000	16,494	5 1/2	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	75	80			
Mercantile.....	50	200,000	17,400	20 20	20	20	Jan. '74, .5	75	80			
Merchants'.....	50	200,000	2,692	20 20	20	20	Jan. '74, .5	100				
Metropolitan.....	100	200,000	4,384	.....	.....	.....	July '73, .5	65	
Montauk (B'klyn).....	50	150,000	123,000	30 30	25	25	Jan. '74, 10	130	140			
Mutual.....	50	200,000	175,000	20 20	20	20	Jan. '74, 10	130	140			
National.....	37 1/2	200,000	9,746	12 12	12	6	Jan. '74, .5	75				
N. Y. Equitable.....	100	200,000	199,972	18 18	20	20	Jan. '74, 10	160	175			
New York Fire.....	35	200,000	136,571	15 16	16	16	Jan. '74, .5	105	115			
New York & N. J. Ins'rs.....	50	200,000	1,955	.....	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .5	65	
Niagara.....	25	300,000	131,693	10 10	3 1/2	10	Jan. '74, .5	90	95			
North Elver.....	25	350,000	102,43	10 10	18	10	Oct., '73, .6	112				
North River.....	25	300,000	43,571	10 10	20	20	Jan. '74, .5	110	125			
North Side.....	100	200,000	113,477	10 10	11	14	Jan. '74, 10	140				
Park.....	20	150,000	168,139	11 12	12	16	Aug. '73, .10	160	170			
Peer Cooper.....	20	150,000	26,413	12 12	12	12	Jan. '74, .8	110				
People's.....	20	150,000	43,571	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	110				
Phoenix (B'klyn).....	50	200,000	137,100	12 12	11	10	Jan. '74, .5	75	85			
Relief.....	50	200,000	137,100	12 12	11	10	Jan. '74, .5	75	85			
Republic.....	100	200,000	13,742	10 10	.....	.....	Jan. '74, .6	70	80	
Resolute.....	100	200,000	23,24	10 10	8 1/2	8 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	85	90			
River & Harbor.....	25	200,000	23,24	16 16	20	20	Jan. '74, .5	150	154			
Safeguard.....	100	200,000	23,24	16 16	20	20	Jan. '74, .5	150	154			
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000	—896	10 10	10	10	July '73, .5	95				
Standard.....	50	200,000	849	1 1	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. '74, .5	80	90			
Star.....	100	200,000	1,592	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	95				
Sterling.....	100	200,000	17,568	10 10	10	10	Aug. '73, .5	80				
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000	107,240	10 10	12	13	Jan. '74, .5	150				
Traders'.....	25	150,000	107,240	10 10	12	13	Jan. '74, .5	150				
United States.....	25	200,000	107,240	14 14	14	14	Jan. '74, .5	135	138			
Washington.....	100	200,000	24,511	10 10	10	5	July '72, .5	80				
Williamsburg City.....	50	250,000	24,511	10 10	10	10	Jan. '74, .5	120				

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which is neatly stitched in with the usual edition and furnished to all regular subscribers of THE CHRONICLE.

County Bonds in Missouri.—The Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of Marshall N. Smith *et al.* vs. Clark County, on a motion of the county for a rehearing, went back to the original decision, and made some important explanations of its purport. One of the chief points understood to have been decided in the Clark County case was that the recital on a bond that it is issued in compliance with law and in conformity to the requisite conditions, is conclusive against the county, as regards an innocent purchaser. But now, Judge Adams, the other judges, except Judge Napton, concurring, said:

It was not necessary to decide that the recitals in bonds issued by the county court to the railroad company were conclusive or amounted to an estoppel.

In my judgment and in the judgment of a majority of the court they do not amount to an estoppel. Although that is the settled doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, it has not been sanctioned here so as to make it a rule of decision in this State.

[If this is the doctrine settled by the U. S. Supreme Court, however, it is difficult to see how the courts of a State can ultimately ignore it.—ED.]

Illinois Municipal Bonds Registered.—The Governor called upon the Auditor, a short time ago, for a statement of the operations of the law since 1868. An examination of the tables furnishes the following results:

Bonds registered under act of 1869.....	\$13,609,951
Bonds paid and cancelled.....	108,900
Balance now outstanding.....	\$13,501,051
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Forty-five counties have bonds amounting to.....	\$5,380,904
Two hundred and twelve townships have bonds amounting to.....	6,603,147
Seventeen cities have bonds amounting to.....	1,049,500
Incorporated townships have bonds amounting to.....	467,500
Total.....	\$13,501,051
Bonds registered under act of 1865.....	\$1,883,866
Bonds paid and cancelled.....	51,082
Balance now outstanding.....	\$1,832,783
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Seven counties have bonds amounting to.....	\$419,767
Four cities have bonds amounting to.....	1,413,016

Kansas Finances.—The report of the Auditor of State, D. W. Wilder, Esq., for the fiscal year ending November 30, shows: The State debt is \$1,346,400. Of these bonds the State has bought and owns \$506,225 for the school fund and \$128,900 for the sinking fund, leaving \$701,550 as the actual State debt. The \$1,928,585 school debt, and \$10,899,445 of municipal bonds, make the total debt \$13,529,580. The following is a summary of the total taxable property in the State: Acres of land, 15,312,562; value of above, \$71,973,422; value of town lots, \$20,606,811; personal property, \$81,784,195; total valuation, \$125,684,170.

The following shows the value of property and the amount raised each year by taxation for five years:

Year.	Rate.	Tax levied.	Taxable property.
1869.....	10 mills.	763,836	76,383,695
1870.....	8 1/2 "	809,420	92,528,099
1871.....	6 "	652,521	107,753,575
1872.....	8 1/2 "	1,085,372	127,690,937
1873.....	6 "	754,105	125,684,176

As to the falling off in valuation in the past year, the report says: In 1872 the valuation of all the property, as returned by the county clerks, was \$121,632,716. The State board raised it to \$127,690,937. In 1873 the valuation reported by the county clerks was \$124,422,437, but the State board have not attempted to make any arbitrary increase of this return, and the valuation of all property as fixed by them is only \$126,684,176. There has been no depreciation in the value of property; on the other hand, the present year has been marked by unusual growth and prosperity.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the State, as fixed by our own officers for the year 1870, was \$92,528,099. The United States census for that year made the true value of real and personal estate in Kansas \$188,892,014, or more than double the amount of the assessment.

Strangers who come to Kansas to buy property always inquire the rate per cent of taxation. The low valuation of property creates the impression that our taxes are three times as high as they really are.

The minute and bulky schedules of expenditures and the like, occupying many pages, we pass by, of course; the long indictment

against the State Treasurer for alleged malfeasance in office is of local interest only.

Of the total amount of municipal bonds registered under the State law, \$6,941,814 are county bonds, \$2,360,199 are city, and \$1,447,430 are township. The bonds issued in aid of railroads are \$7,550,256; for bridges, \$1,057,550; for other purposes, \$2,141,639; total, \$10,749,165. School district bonds are not included in this list, but the actual debt is given at \$13,379,775; State, \$701,745; municipal, \$10,749,445; school, \$1,928,585.

Louisiana Finances.—Governor Kellogg's message alleges that crime and disorder prevail in only a few of the distant parishes, and that "resistance to the payment of taxes and the execution of the laws has been happily abandoned. The collections of revenue, exceeding \$4,000,000, have been larger in amount, and, I may safely affirm, have been effected with less loss and expense to the State than for many years past. He also says:

The large amount of overdue interest was paid early in the year, and since then the current interest has been paid promptly at maturity, with the exception of interest on some \$6,000,000 of bonds held in abeyance subject to the action of the courts. The collections on account of the interest fund have been sufficient to pay that amount also in case it shall ultimately be decided that the bonds enjoined are a legitimate indebtedness of the State.

In recommending the passage of a funding bill he says:

The main feature of the bill should be the conversion of the whole bonded and floating debt of the State into consolidated bonds having forty years to run, and bearing a uniform rate of interest; the exchange to be made at the rate of sixty cents in consolidated bonds for each dollar of bonds, warrants and certificates of indebtedness now outstanding.

It is suggested by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and by many private individuals, that the debt might and should be funded at a lower rate than sixty cents on the dollar—say at fifty cents, or even forty. But the justice, as well as the strength of our case, lies in the fact that we propose to pay our creditors all we can, and ask of them a full and final settlement on that basis. A careful calculation, which is as accurate as a mere estimate can be, shows that we can pay interest and principal at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar, and live and prosper under the rate of taxation necessary to pay that amount; and since we can do it, I think there is no question that we should do it.

The committee of seven citizens appointed by Gov. Kellogg to investigate the State debt made their report to him a short time since. It reviews the origin of the various issues of bonds in detail. The following is the concluding portion of the report, with their conclusions and recommendations:

"It is manifest from inspection of this statement, that on the 15th of December, 1870, when the amendment of the Constitution limiting the debt to \$25,000,000 was promulgated, the obligations of the State, including the then existing contingent liabilities, amounted to upward of \$42,000,000, and, consequently, that the liabilities attempted to be created by acts passed since that date, amounting to \$8,087,500, are null and void *ab initio*.

"That the other 'contingent liabilities,' amounting to \$13,003,000, which were created prior to the amendment, have all or nearly all lapsed or become forfeitable by neglect, and may be declared null and void; and thus the prospective burden of thirteen millions of dollars, which contributes largely to the financial discredit of the State, be prevented.

"The payment by the Citizen's Bank and by the Consolidated Association of the bonds loaned to them respectively, and which are still outstanding, amounting to \$4,828,780, as reported by them, is secured under the law.

"The bonds, amounting to \$2,500,000, issued in payment of the subscription to the stock of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, under the act approved April 20, 1871, in violation of the constitutional limitation, may be regarded as null and void.

"The free school fund, although a debt of the State under the act of Congress donating the land which created the fund, is not an additional burden, because the payment of the principal can never be required, and the interest is to be expended in the education of the children of the State; and the amount, at least, of that interest would have to be raised by taxation, and expended for that purpose, if the fund did not exist. The seminary fund may be regarded in the same light."

The amount of \$479,914 14, put down as a debt to the United States, was Louisiana's share of the surplus revenue, divided among the several states many years ago by the general government. Its repayment will never be called for; it may, therefore, be stricken from the list of debts of the State. Combining these items we have a total of \$30,646,694.

Deducting this amount from the grand total of liabilities still leaves \$23,000,000 of outstanding obligations, bearing an annual interest of about \$1,500,000. The legality of many of the obligations which make up this \$23,000,000 is denied in the courts. Those whose legality may not be contested do not all stand upon the same equitable footing for payment. Some of the bonds were issued for fraudulent claims; some to pay contractors nominally at the legal rate, but in effect—the price of the work being sufficiently increased—at less than thirty cents on the dollar; some were sold as pledges on loans, as we have seen, for thirty three per cent; many others were exchanged at seventy two cents on the dollar for warrants and certificates of indebtedness at par, which cost the holders less than fifty cents on their face; thus making the cost of the bonds to those who thus took them in exchange less than thirty cents on the dollar.

The State cannot pay the debt which will remain even after the above eliminations, or meet the annual interest accruing thereon; and it is manifest that the persistence in the effort to do

so must soon result in the inability and the consequent failure of the State to pay the interest or any part of the principal.

The condition of the State and the interest of its creditors alike demand, therefore, that an equitable pro rata portion of all its obligations should be thrown off, sufficient to reduce the debt to \$12,000,000.

Waiving further discussion of this subject as inexpedient at present, we suggest as follows:

1. That all void, lapsed and forfeitable contingent liabilities be declared null.

2. That the decisions of the courts be obtained as soon as possible as to the legality of all bonds and other obligations whose validity is questionable.

3. That the bonds and other obligations be reduced in as equitable proportion as is possible, so as to bring their amount down to \$12,000,000.

4. That there be issued for and tendered to the holders of the obligations new State bonds having thirty years to run, and bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually, in exchange for, and equal in amount to, the obligations so reduced.

5. That an annual special tax of four mills on the dollar of the assessed value of all property in the State be levied and set apart as a special fund by the Legislature, and a vote of the people in the nature of a constitutional amendment as a guarantee for the payment of the interest and principal of the new bonds.

6. That the constitution be further amended by limiting the debt to \$12,000,000, also limiting taxation for all other State purposes to half of one per cent, and prohibiting the issue of warrants at any time beyond the amount of money in the treasury to meet them.

These measures would give adequate relief to the State and satisfy its creditors.

Maine Finances.—Governor Dingley remarks in his message: The receipts of the State treasury for the year just ended, including \$379,762 08 on hand December 31, 1872, was \$1,798,584 45, and the expenditures during the same period, \$1,362,453 77, leaving a balance of \$436,430 68 in the treasury at the close of the year, the most of which will be needed to meet the obligations of the State which will mature at an early date. That portion of the State debt due in 1873, amounting to \$49,000, has been paid; the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt has been increased during the year to \$1,255,746. After deducting the sinking fund, the State debt on the 1st of January, 1874, was \$5,882,654—a reduction of \$284,499 during the first year, and of \$2,366,746, or more than one-fourth, since the close of the war. At the present rate the State debt will be met as it matures, and entirely extinguished in 1889. Almost the only resource of the State to meet expenditures has been direct taxation. The State tax last year was five mills on the dollar, but it is the judgment of the treasurer that it may be reduced this year to four and a half mills.

Maryland State Finances.—Hon. Levin Woolford, Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, states in his report just submitted for the year ending Sept. 30:

The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,432,677 48, which, added to the balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1872, viz., \$339,171 10, make the total amount in the treasury during the fiscal year 1873 to be \$2,771,848 58. Of this amount \$301,125 was derived from the issue of so much of the Maryland State loan authorized by the act of 1872, chapter 366. This issue was made to retire a corresponding amount of the sterling and currency debts of the State presented at the treasury for redemption and exchange. The sum of \$65,032 50 was realized from the sale of \$65,000 of Maryland defense loan, issued to reimburse the treasury for bounties formerly paid in excess of receipts from the bounty funds. This latter sum was paid to the Southern Maryland Railroad Company in pursuance of the act of 1868. Receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the fiscal year were \$1,814,348 96, which is less than the revenue from ordinary sources during the year 1872 by \$62,020 42.

The receipts of revenue have fallen very much below the estimates, from the fact that a number of the railroad companies, coal companies, and national banks are still resisting the payment of the taxes imposed by law, and consequently the large amounts due from these corporations are still unpaid.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,287,038 36, being less than the total expenditures for the year 1872 by \$63,615 70. Of these disbursements \$453,296 02 was expended in the redemption of the debt of the State, and \$152,500 was devoted to the payment of the State's subscription to the stock of railroad companies in Charles and St. Mary's counties.

THE STATE'S INVESTMENTS.

The productive and unproductive stocks in which the money of the State has been from time to time invested shows the productive amount to be \$4,455,464 18. The investments of the State which are now unproductive amount to \$21,008,094 51. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, of whose stock so large a share of the unproductive investments of the State consist, is gradually paying off the accrued interest on the preferred bonds, and makes an exhibit which promises at not a very distant period of time to return something to the State for her large outlay.

The total of the public debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year amounts to the sum of \$10,741,215 60.

The gross reduction of the public debt during the fiscal year by redemption and exchange was \$612,351 76, and the increase \$65,000, leaving the net reduction \$170,463 15, the balance being exchanged.

STATE LEVY.

The State levy for all purposes for the year 1873 was

\$721,994 17, which is a small advance on the amount of levy for the preceding year.

Massachusetts Finances.—Governor Washburn stated in his message: Notwithstanding the monetary reverses and depressions of the year, and the consequent embarrassment of commercial and industrial interests, the Commonwealth has successfully maintained her financial credit and prosperity.

During the year past the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac tunnel loan has been necessarily increased by further issues of scrip, amounting to nearly \$1,300,000; but the extinguishment of other maturing liabilities leaves the net increase of the funded debt less than \$800,000. The following statement exhibits the amount and character of our State debt at present:

Funded debt, January 1, 1873.....	\$37,692,704
Retired during the year—	
Union fund loan.....	\$293,500
Alms-house loan.....	60,000
State House enlargement loan.....	65,000
	418,500

Balance outstanding.....	\$37,274,204
Additions during the year—	
Tunnel loan—Sterling scrip.....	\$798,600
" Dollar bonds.....	400,000
New State prison loan.....	5,000
	\$1,203,600

Present funded debt.....	\$38,477,804
Classification of outstanding liabilities—	
Railroad loans.....	\$14,501,616
War loans.....	13,236,188
Ordinary loans.....	750,000

Total..... \$38,477,804

Installments of the funded debt amounting to \$544,000 will mature during the present year, viz.: Of the Union fund loan, \$300,000; State House enlargement loan, \$100,000; alms-house loan, \$50,000; and the Taunton lunatic hospital loan, \$94,000. All these are payable from their several sinking funds, the last three being the only outstanding installments of the loans they represent.

With the exception of floating liabilities, consisting mainly of sums due and uncalled for, the whole of comparatively small aggregate and fully provided for, the State has now no debt whose liquidation is not contemplated by established sinking funds and their large and increasing accumulations.

Minnesota Finances.—Governor Austin, the retiring governor, reports the balance in the treasury \$218,498. The recognized bonded indebtedness is \$450,000, an increase of \$210,000 since last year, all for public buildings. Owing to the increase of taxable valuation, a decrease of one mill on the dollar in the tax levy is considered practicable.

New Jersey State Finances.—The State Comptroller's report says: The condition of the monetary affairs of the State at the close of the fiscal year is such as to afford us, as citizens of New Jersey, renewed reason for congratulation upon our financial prosperity. After the payment of January 1, 1874, the whole amount of the public debt will be \$2,596,300, of which amount \$100,000 will be due on the 1st of January, 1875. The ordinary sources of revenue of the State produced during the year just closed, was \$581,261 30, to which was added \$30,000 from the earnings of convicts in the State Prison. There was also received during the year, as the proceeds of the State tax levy, \$584,401 54, making the total receipts for the year of what may be properly termed revenue, \$1,165,662 84. This tax was levied upon the ratables as returned from the several counties for the year 1871, which amounted to \$584,401,540. The basis of the tax levy for the coming year will be the returns of ratables from the several counties for the year 1873. These amount to \$612,796,106, showing an increase, as compared with the year 1872, of \$9,130,609, and, should the tax levy be made at the same rate as last year, the proceeds will amount to \$919,194 17.

New York State Finances.—The following is a comprehensive summary of the report of Comptroller Hopkins, presented to the Legislature of New York State:

THE STATE DEBT.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1872 and 1873, and the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at the latter date:

	1872.	Debt on the 30th Sept., 1873.	Balance of Sinking Funds after applying 30th Sept., 1873.	Balance of debt Slak'g Funds.
General Fund.....	\$3,988,526 40	\$3,988,526 40	\$4,241,400 39	
Contingent.....	68,000 00	68,000 00	30,187 21	\$37,812 79
Canal.....	11,395,680 00	11,362,880 00	1,530,241 21	9,862,638 79
Bounty.....	21,121,000 00	21,121,000 00	19,590,072 24	11,330,927 76
Total.....	\$36,574,206 40	\$36,530,406 40	\$15,594,901 05	\$21,191,579 31

*Including \$1,500,000, received since the close of the fiscal year.

+Deducting interest accrued to October 1, 1873, payable January 1, 1874.

The State debt on the 30th of September, 1872, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds, amounted to..... \$25,886,725 54
On the 30th September, 1873, to..... 21,191,579 31

Showing a reduction of..... \$4,195,246 50

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The following statement shows the business of the State Treasury for the year:

Deficiency of the General Fund revenue October 1, 1873.....	\$9,148,836 92
Warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year.....	10,821,140 48
Amount transferred to various sinking and other funds.....	4,684,273 00

\$24,654,251 34
Warrants remaining unpaid September 30th, 1873..... 846 86

\$24,655,098 20

Receipts into the Treasury during the year..... \$14,731,985 94

Amount transferred from School Fund, &c..... 25,899 88—14,757,885 67

Deficiency of the revenue September 30, 1873..... \$9,897,212 58

A careful summing up of all balances of appropriations in force September 30, 1873, excluding amounts covered by the general appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and taking into account all unpaid balances of taxes due from the several counties at the close of the fiscal year, amounting to \$8,916,371 78, of which over \$6,950,000 was due from the county of New York alone, and the taxes of 1873 for new Capitol, asylums, &c., a large proportion of which were anticipated previous to October 1, the deficiency is \$1,800,380 49.

The tax of one and one half mills for 1873, for general purposes, will nearly cover the appropriation bill of that year. The estimated deficiency, September 30, 1874, is \$996,690 91, based on actual appropriations, the miscellaneous receipts only being estimated.

The following table shows the deficiencies in each year mentioned:

Excess of appropriations in 1869	\$1,493,181 28
do do 1870	2,355,927 40
do do 1871	2,748,595 56
do do 1872	1,785,762 97
do do 1873	254,253 53

TAXES.	\$8,637,720 74
In 1863 the State tax was	\$7,272,274 08
In 1873 the State tax was	14,800,903 38
In 1863 taxes in the State for all purposes known to this office (including local taxes in counties) were	23,046,800 66
In 1873 the taxes for all purposes known to this office were	51,444,536 27
The gross valuation of taxable property in 1863 was	1,454,451,817 00
The gross valuation in 1873 was	2,139,626,386 00

Increase in ten years.....\$615,171,569 00

Increase of valuation of 1873 over 1872, \$40,998,941.

The state tax for the current fiscal year is 6 95-100 mills, yielding \$14,806,903 38.

Exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals and work on the new capitol and other public buildings, the following rate will be necessary for the ensuing fiscal year:

For general fund	1 1/2 mills.
For general fund deficiency	1/2 "
For schools	1 1/4 "
For bounty loan	2 "
For floating canal debt, chapter 271, Laws of 1859	1-10 "
Total	5 7-20 "

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

The following statement shows the tolls received on each canal and total expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, and new work during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873.

CANALS.	Income.	Extraordinary repairs and new work.	Income in excess of all disbursements.	All disbursements in excess of income.
Erie canal.....	\$2,710,691 49	\$997,175 39	\$993,449 07	\$1,710,549 63
Champlain canal.....	153,417 86	562,782 95	\$44,062 46	
Oswego canal.....	88,328 13	78,886 58	94,391 26	
Cayuga & Seneca canal.....	22,481 11	6,921 06	11,583 43	
Chemung canal.....	3,664 78	15,077 65	45,429 26	
Chenango canal.....	4,061 22	145,297 47	183,449 37	
Black River canal.....	10,983 59	28,089 46	87,769 30	
Genesee Valley canal.....	26,313 99	14,797 09	99,588 49	
Oneida Lake canal.....		300 00	500 00	
Baldwinsville canal.....		63 78	63 78	
Oneida river improv't.....	629 57		629 57	
Seneca river towing path.....	181 48		181 48	
Cayuga Inlet.....	531 05	265 53	265 53	
Crooked Lake canal.....	228 61	3,735 81	10,592 28	
Total.....	\$3,021,527 73	\$1,823,585 58	\$994,525 64	\$1,170,549 63
Total disbursements on all canals in excess of all income.....				\$176,023 99
Total income in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs.....				1,647,561 69

After alluding to the importance of our canal system, the proposed sale of the lateral canals, &c., the Comptroller says:

The following table exhibits the comparative deliveries of flour and grain at lake ports, including Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Duluth; at New York, including those by rail and water; at tidewater by the Erie and Champlain Canals, and at seaboard ports, including New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for the under-mentioned periods. In the calculation flour is reckoned as equal to five bushels of wheat for each barrel:

Years ended Dec. 31.	Lake Ports, bush.	New York, bush.	Tidewater, by E. and C. Canals, bush.	Seaboard Ports, bush.
1868.....	122,454,037	70,068,428	52,426,300	121,539,685
1869.....	137,363,124	64,447,421	40,625,240	136,718,466
1870.....	133,751,061	68,895,632	37,491,330	140,569,134
1871.....	167,593,863	88,712,785	55,589,466	159,599,268
1872.....	170,600,883	90,481,922	53,863,101	163,953,117
1873*.....	186,798,828	86,581,674	49,264,700	163,579,511
Total 6 years.....	918,491,296	469,187,862	289,260,107	835,894,651
Average 6 years.....	153,081,882	78,197,977	48,210,018	139,649,109
Average first 3 years.....	131,182,741	67,803,837	43,514,280	134,929,925
Average last 3 years.....	174,961,025	88,592,127	52,903,755	163,377,322

*January 1st to December 6th.

The aggregated deliveries of flour and grain at Montreal for the four years from 1857 to 1860 inclusive, 20,734,607 bushels, against 65,727,541 bushels for the four years from 1870 to 1873 inclusive, indicating a gain, comparing the two periods, of 44,992,939 bushels, equal to 217 per cent.

The aggregated deliveries of flour and grain at Philadelphia for the four years from 1855 to 1868 inclusive were 39,595,839 bushels, against 73,954,000 bushels for the four years from 1869 to 1872 inclusive, indicating an increase, comparing the two periods, of 38,358,272 bushels, which equals 108 per cent. The gain in 1873 has been in an augmented ratio, exceeding that of any previous year.

The receipts at New York City by all rail routes for the last four years have been equal in flour and grain to 145,253,400 bushels, against 189,596,279 bushels by the Hudson River and

vessels coastwise; and in the year 1873 to December 13 have been 42,033,174 bushels by rail against 44,020,469 bushels by water.

Ohio State Finances.—Governor Noyes, of Ohio, in his annual message, has the following on financial matters: The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1873, was as follows: Net debt of counties, \$3,125,537 27; net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education other than for separate school districts, \$401,510 18; net debt of cities (first and second class), \$14,527,108 78; net debt of incorporated villages, \$730,582 38; net debt of school districts (special), \$1,248,389 71; total, \$20,033,123 32. Irreducible debt, \$4,070,420 96. Aggregate debt in the State, \$22,314,656 38. The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1873, and the State debt to November 15, 1873. While the State debt during the past year has been reduced \$372,484 27, the local indebtedness has increased \$2,442,575 35. And yet the taxes levied for all State purposes (exclusive of the \$1,500,000 levied for support of common schools, and which goes directly back to the counties to be expended) amounts to only \$3,967,859 25. On the other hand, the levy for county and local purposes (including that for common schools) amounts to \$22,153,493 98. I submit for the consideration of the General Assembly whether it would not be wise to restrict, by legislative enactment, the power of minor political organizations to create debts and impose taxes.

Pennsylvania Finances.—The Governor remarks in his message: It is gratifying to observe that while many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention:

Debt redeemed during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Six per cent loan.....	\$1,308,800 00
Five per cent loan.....	153,113 46
Chambersburg certificates.....	42,760 24
Total.....	\$1,504,673 70

R receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Balance in treasury, November 30, 1872.....	\$1,482,455 61
Receipts.....	7,076,723 20
Total.....	\$8,559,179 81

Disbursements during fiscal year ending November 30, 1873:

Ordinary expenses.....	\$3,666,325 67
Loans redeemed.....	1,504,673 70
Interest paid on loans.....	1,563,029 20
Total.....	\$6,734,028 57

Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1873.....\$1,825,151 24

PUBLIC DEBT—FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent loans.....	\$20,540,530 00
Five per cent loans.....	4,972,354 01
Four and a half per cent loans.....	87,000 00
Unfunded debt.....	25,599,394 01
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1873.....	\$50,999,278 02

Amount brought forward.....\$25,798,821 94

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....\$5,700,000 00

Bonds of the Allegheny Valley RR. Company.....\$3,000,000 00

Cash in treasury, Nov. 30, 1873.....\$1,825,151 24

Indebtedness unprovided for.....\$14,773,670 70

In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be \$1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in 1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest of the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than \$250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed, instead of amounting to \$250,000, has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply necessary to say that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or \$3,500,000, while only \$1,500,000 were needed to pay interest on the debt. In the meantime, the annual revenues allotted for general purposes have been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and the Legislature never having made provision for the difference by a reconstruction of the revenues, it became necessary for the treasurer to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund, or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to relieve them.

Baltimore Finances.—From the message of the Mayor of Baltimore we learn that the gross receipts into the city treasury for the year ending October 31, 1873, were \$7,889,948 16, and the disbursements \$7,724,535, leaving a cash balance of \$165,413 16. The funded debt of the city at that date was \$27,108,925 77; an increase of \$1,144,500 for the year. The guaranteed debt was \$1,995,000; a decrease of \$653,500. The aggregate funded and guaranteed debt was \$29,103,925 77. In this total are included

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the loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the water and park stock, the guaranteed debts of the York and Cumberland and the Union Railroad Companies, all of which regularly pay the interest to the city on the loans, stocks, and guarantees. These amount to \$11,172,566 25, which shows that in reality the city has to provide only for the payment of interest on \$17,931,559 52. Against this aggregate funded and guaranteed debt the city has securities, available assets, etc., amounting to \$27,252,514 68. The floating debt of the city was \$875,415 90, an increase of \$264,884 44.

Boston City Finances.—The following extract from the message of the Mayor exhibits the total funded and unfunded debt of the city, December 31, 1873, compared with the debt at the close of the year 1872:

	Dec. 31, 1873.	Dec. 31, 1872.
Funded debt.....	\$35,547,293 45	\$24,718,677 91
Unfunded debt.....	3,951,379 27	4,020,781 12

Total.....\$39,498,672 72.....\$28,739,459 03

Increase of the total debt during the municipal year 1873, \$5,749,213 69.

The means on hand December 31, 1873, for the payment of this debt of \$39,498,672 72, compared with those of 1872, were as follows:

December 31, 1873.....	\$14,250,895 39
December 31, 1872.....	13,552,249 33

Increase of means during the municipal year 1873, \$798,645 99.

The following statement shows the increase to the debt (Jan. 5) by the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton:

Charlestown.....	\$2,747,181 46
Brighton.....	705,450 00
West Roxbury.....	235,430 00
To which add the debt of the city as given above.....	39,498,672 72

We have the total gross debt of the consolidated city of Boston at this date.....\$43,466,904 18

Less redemption means—City of Boston.....\$14,350,895 39

City of Charlestown.....176,418 49—14,527,313 81

Net debt of the consolidated city of Boston at this date.....\$28,939,590 37

Brooklyn Finances.—The Mayor stated in his message: The debt of the city has been increased during the year by a little over \$2,500,000. This is due to the legislation of former years and to public improvement, as shown by the following statement of increase:

Tax Certificates of 1873.....	\$364,000
Permanent Water Loan.....	491,000
New York Bridge Loan.....	555,000
Prospect Park Loan.....	495,000
Boulevard Loan.....	667,000

The increase of \$264,000 in the amount borrowed on the tax certificates to meet the current expenses of the City and County Governments in anticipation of the collection of taxes is an item deserving of careful consideration. Prior to 1871 this class of loans was unknown in this city. All deficiencies in the collection of taxes were relieved upon the wards liable for the amount and as payments were made by those who were in arrears, the amounts received were credited to the respective wards and deducted from subsequent tax levies. Thus, a deficiency in funds to meet current expenses was impossible. The Mayor advises an early return to this mode of raising money (substituting the city at large instead of the wards in making up the deficiency), as the annual increase in the amount required to be borrowed on tax certificates is proof to his mind that the experiment is a dangerous one.

The total issues of debt, (given in detail in the monthly tables of the CHRONICLE,) is \$37,431,941 57, to be redeemed as follows:

By collection of arrears of taxes.....	\$2,214,000 00
By tax on the whole city.....	14,308,837 24
By tax on the late city of Williamsburgh.....	128,600 00
By the first 12 wards, and 20th, 21st and 22d (Park bonds).....	9,233,000 00
By assessments on the line of the improvement.....	11,538,104 33

Total.....\$37,431,941 57

Amount of sinking fund to be used for the redemption of this debt is.....2,908,425 87

\$34,523,505 70

Assessment on the line of improvements for which bonds had been issued.....11,538,104 33

Certificates of arrears of taxes.....2,214,000 00

The Mayor then urges the absolute necessity of retrenchment, fully recognizing the fact that no more bonds should be issued, and that the city's permanent debt should not be increased. "Let us stop and pay," he says. "The people require rest, breathing time to recover from the exhaustion resulting from our past mode of doing business. Except in the case of the contract for increasing the supply of water (whether wisely entered into or not), and one other, no obligation requiring the further issue of bonds now exists; and the water revenue should be sufficient to provide not only for the payment of all interest on the cost of the water works, but for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the debt. The last demand (for \$2,000,000), sanctioned by the Legislature for the completion of Prospect Park, has been paid and expended. No further issue of bonds can be required for this purpose.

The amount required to pay the interest alone on the present debt of the city is about equal to the whole amount of the tax levy of ten years ago. We cannot continue at this rate and prosper. Our taxes should be reduced, however difficult the task. It must, in good faith be attempted, and the burden of taxation should fall equally upon all. There should be no favoritism in valuations, and the question whether any property should be exempt becomes a very serious one. There are exemptions in this city which should not exist. Church property above a certain and fixed value should, I think, be made to bear its share of the public burdens, especially in cases where it is not used exclusively for religious purposes.

He remarks that nearly \$5,000,000 have been invested already in the East River Bridge, and \$9,000,000 more are now required, the addition of which to the city's bonded debt would be intolerable. The bridge will increase the value of real estate in Brook-

lyn, but in making a direct connection between the Brooklyn water front and the railroads of the interior, and otherwise, it will confer upon New York benefits of just as valuable a character to their commercial interests. Justice and comity between the two cities, therefore, in his judgment, alike require that both cities should contribute to the expenses of a work so fraught with mutual benefit. Should this cooperation be obtained, and the two cities called upon to advance the large additional sum required, he is convinced that every sound principle dictates that the two cities should have a direct representation in the Board of Management proportionate to the amount by them subscribed.

New York City Bonds.—The Comptroller, on Jan. 6, opened bids for \$4,210,497, of consolidated stock of the city and county. There were thirty-four bids, but the aggregate amount bid for was only a little over \$3,022,000. The prices offered ranged from 98 to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, the majority of offers being at par. Over \$2,000,000 remained untaken (the bids, under par and a fraction, having been refused), but supplementary offers, which more than covered the balance left by the first proposals, enabled the Comptroller to dispose, at par and upwards, of the whole of the bonds.

Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad.—(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 1873.)

The third annual report of the consolidated company, that for 1872-73, shows that the affairs of the company have largely improved and that their road and equipment is in a better condition than ever before. The rolling stock has been increased during the year by the addition of four engines and 122 cars of all descriptions. Passenger traffic has slightly decreased; but in freighting there is a very large increase—the number of tons carried in 1872-73 having been 627,639, as against 532,582 in 1871-72, and 489,800 in 1870-71. The freight mileage in the same years was, in 1872-73, 62,001,376; in 1871-72, 53,129,660, and in 1870-71, 48,751,569. The freight earnings have increased at a corresponding pace. The general financial results for the three years since consolidation have been as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
1870-71.....	\$1,925,428	\$1,288,291	\$637,137
1871-72.....	1,969,053	1,234,725	734,328
1872-73.....	2,193,757	1,279,722	914,035

From this it appears that the net earnings in 1872-73, over those of the next previous year were about 24 per cent, and over those of 1870-71, about 43 per cent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Total capital stock (acquired from State of Va., \$4,406,900).....	\$6,921,900
A. M. & O. RR.—1st mortgage, 7 per cent gold bonds (\$15,000,000 loan) due Oct. 1, 1901.....	5,470,000
Covenant to State of Virginia (* See below), for purchase of stocks on claims in N. & P., S. S., V. & T., and V. & K. Railroads, as authorized by Act of Assembly, approved June 17, 1870.....	4,000,000
Claims of State of Virginia for interest, loans, &c., viz.: Against Norfolk & Petersburg RR.....	\$177,088
Against South Side RR.....	708,102
Against Virginia & Tennessee RR.....	1,079,440
Interest on funded debt.....	1,964,230
Profit and loss (including \$64,804 balance to special account).....	2,435,994
Revenue for the fiscal year 1872-73.....	2,193,757
Bills payable, open accounts, \$295,590, and notes and acceptances, \$229,262.....	1,208,411

Total.....\$29,411,261

Cost of railroad and equipment, \$19,038,905, viz.:

Norfolk and Petersburg division.....	\$2,896,248
South Side division.....	5,740,598
Virginia and Tennessee division.....	10,234,717
Virginia and Kentucky division (in progress).....	167,242
Interest on funded debt and other interest.....	756,888
Profit and loss, balances to debit of account.....	740,198
Executive expenses, balance to debit of account.....	9,296
Expenditures for fiscal year 1872-73.....	1,279,722
Stocks, claims for loans, &c., purchase of State of Virginia.....	6,371,130
Cash in bank, and in hands of treasurer and cashier.....	7,130
Norfolk City scrip.....	7,130
1st preferred South Side bonds (\$22,000).....	15,858
Real estate at Ivor, at cost.....	12,898
Virginia 6 p. c. registered bonds, at cost.....	17,095
Storehouse supplies.....	308,112
Virginia consolidated 6 per cent bonds.....	34,000
2d preferred, guaranteed 6 per cent bonds.....	37,413
Norfolk City 8 per cent coupon bonds.....	131,000
Division capital, other than State purchase.....	12,156
Open accounts, due by individuals and connecting roads.....	668,177
Notes and acceptances.....	17,067

Total.....\$29,411,261

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 1870-71, 1871-72, AND 1872-73.

Operations and Fiscal Results.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Gross earnings.....	\$1,925,428	\$1,969,053	\$2,193,757
Operating expenses.....	1,288,291	1,234,725	1,279,722
Net earnings.....	637,137	734,328	914,035

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.

Capital stock.....	\$6,921,900	\$6,921,900	\$6,921,900
Funded debt.....	5,493,008	10,889,843	10,183,295
Covenant to State of Virginia.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Claims (of Va.) for interest, loans, &c.....	1,964,230	1,964,230	1,964,230
Interest on funded debt.....	45,979	383,186	208,732
Profit and loss.....	3,412,248	2,469,994	2,435,994
Revenue for fiscal years.....	1,925,428	1,969,053	2,193,757
Bills payable.....	2,307,393	622,207	1,208,411
Total.....	\$26,070,086	\$29,220,371	\$29,411,261
Railroads and equipment.....	\$16,007,175	\$17,765,914	\$19,038,905
Interest on bonds, &c.....	390,912	961,435	756,888
Profit and loss, balance.....	530,801	740,198	9,296
Executive expenses, balances.....	8,558	9,296	9,296
Expenditures for fiscal year.....	1,288,291	1,234,725	1,279,722
Stocks, claims, &c., pur. of S. of Va.....	6,371,130	6,371,130	6,371,130
Other assets, including cash deposits, supplies, &c.....	307,114	1,987,516	529,777
Bills receivable.....	1,105,473	410,292	685,244
Total.....	\$26,070,086	\$29,220,371	\$29,411,261

* In accordance with the provisions of their charter the company on the 22d December, 1870, executed a covenant for \$4,000,000 with the State of Virginia, for the purchase of "all the stocks held by the commonwealth," and "all and whatever claims" held by the State in or against the Norfolk & Petersburg, the South Side, the Virginia & Tennessee, and the Virginia & Kentucky railroad companies.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan. 16, 1874.

Trade during the past week has shown indications of returning to a sound basis, with legitimate influences asserting their proper control over prices, to the neglect of those speculative considerations which are supposed to rest on the possible action of Congress with regard to currency and revenue bonds. Not that expectations of some action have been abandoned, but it seems to be accepted that the votes in the house of Representatives on Monday last were evidence that much delay must take place before the National Legislature will adopt any definite plan; and even then, any changes made will be found much less radical than were at one time feared. Hence there is a disposition to proceed with regular trade, and the speculation prevailing for some weeks past has become dormant.

Freights have been moderately active, and, with no great amount of room available, there has been latterly some improvement in rates. There was a considerable business to Liverpool by steam at 12d for wheat, 45s for bacon, and 7 1/2d for cotton; but to-day 12d was paid for wheat. Vessels with grain to Cork for orders have accepted 7s 3d@8s for large, and 8s 3d@8s 6d for smaller tonnage. The petroleum charters embrace a ship to Antwerp at 6s, a large bark from Philadelphia to Rotterdam at 6s 3d; smaller vessels from here to the Continent at 6s 9d for refined and 8s for naphtha, the latter to-day; cases to Naples 1s 6d.

The coffee market has been strong at 2 1/2@2 7/8c. gold for Rio; but the stocks show some increase, especially of Java, and the close is quiet. The stocks yesterday morning were 31,314 bags Rio, 41,615 mats Java, and 3,738 other bags. Rice has become dull, and prices show weakness under a liberal supply of Louisiana product. The stock of Rangoon also has increased. Molasses dull and drooping, with the stock of New Orleans put at 8,700 bbls. Raw sugars have become rather tame at 7 1/2@8c for fair to good refining, although the sales have considerably exceeded receipts; refined sugars have also given way, with hards quoted 10 1/2c. Teas more active.

Provisions have shown a downward tendency for hog products. Speculation has been checked by the recent troubles in that interest and by other causes. The production for the season is still largely ahead of last season, and the export movement is not now so large as one year ago.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM NOV. 1 TO JAN. 10 FOR TWO SEASONS.

	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	15,394,800	16,171,040	775,300	
Lard, lbs.	53,040,455	48,537,205	4,503,250	
Bacon, lbs.	72,878,774	95,449,244	22,570,470	
Total	141,314,029	160,160,449	24,849,670	4,503,250

No. Hogs packed to Jan. 11. . . 3,789,536 4,428,907 639,381

Here we have a net increase in exports of 18,846,420 lbs., while the increased production, at 170 lbs. per hog, is 105,694,779 lbs., or, deducting increased exports, a net increase in production of 89,848,350 lbs.—an item of no inconsiderable importance, in view of the check to imports which current prices impose. To-day new mess pork was dull at \$15 75@16 on the spot and seller March, and sold at \$16@16 1/2 for April. Bacon ruled in favor of buyers at 8 1/2c. for long clear and 8 1/4@8 1/2c. for short clear, with recent sales of "half and half" for February at 8 1/2c., and for March at 8 1/2c. Lard was depressed, with prime Western at 9 1/2c. on the spot, 9 1/2-16c. for January, 9 1/2@9 1/2-16c. for February, 9 1/2c. for March, and 9 1/2c. for May. There has been a good business this week in India mess beef at \$26 50@28 50. Butter has rather favored buyers, but cheese has met with a more active export demand, and prime to choice factories are quoted at 14 1/2@15 1/2c. at the close.

The market for Kentucky leaf tobacco has been only moderately active, the sales for the week being 450 hhds, of which 220 for export and 200 for home consumption. Prices have been steady at 6 1/2@7 1/4c. for lugs, and 8 1/2@12 1/2 for leaf. Seedleaf has also been less active, though a very fair volume of business has been reported. Sales have been: Crops of 1870 and 1871, 450 cases sundries at 6 1/2@50c; crop of 1872, 500 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, seconds and wrappers at old prices; 100 do New York at 7 1/2@11c, 700 do Ohio at 6 1/2@9c, and 100 do Wisconsin at 6 1/2@9c. Spanish tobacco has been more active, the sales embracing 1200 bales Havana at 70@95c.

Refined petroleum has been quiet but firmer, and quoted at 13 1/2c @13 1/4c for this month, and sold at 14 1/2c for the first ten days of March. Crude oil has been quiet at 5 1/2@5 1/4c in bulk. Strained rosin has been dull and quoted at \$2 45@2 50; there has been considerable done in Wilmington, embracing about 20,000 to 25,000 bbls, part, if not all, for foreign export. Spirits turpentine has been moderately active and decidedly firmer, closing at 45@46c. Hops quiet but steady at 30@12c for good to prime State. Wool fairly active and firm at previous prices. New layer raisins moderately active at \$2 75; new currants quoted at 6 1/2c @6 1/2c, and new Turkish prunes firmer at 12 1/2@13c. A cargo of about 29,000 new Smyrna figs sold on Tuesday at 9 1/2@10c for drums and 10@12c for boxes and cases.

Pig iron dull and unchanged at \$32@33 for No. 2 American Ingot. Copper quiet at 24 1/2@25c. Straits tin has sold at 23@23 1/2c., and there have been sales of several thousand plates, including charcoal tin at \$10 50@10 75; do. terne at \$9 87@10 12 1/2; better grades coke tin at \$8 62 1/2@8 75; do. terne at \$8 25@8 37 1/2, all gold.

Tallow has been in good demand at 7 1/2@8c. for prime. Hides and leather have been rather quiet.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1874, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Same time 1873.	Same time 1874.	Total since Jan. 1, 1874.	Total this week.	All other Ports.	Other S. American.	Brasil.	British Guiana.	Mexico.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Germany.	Holland & Belg.	France.	Great Britain.	Articles.
41,565	72,084	38,475	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.
4,703	4,703	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Wheat, bush.
371,311	1,371,133	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Rye, bush.
4,000	4,000	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Barley, bush.
575	575	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Oats, bush.
421,074	1,023,280	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Corn, bush.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Peas, bush.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Beans, bush.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Canaries, bush.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Coffee, bags.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Cotton, bales.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Drugs, pkgs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Hops, bales.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Naval stores, Sp. Turp. bbls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Iron, bbls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Oil cake, 100 lbs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Oil—Petroleum, galls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Whale, galls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Sperm, galls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Lard, galls.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Provisions—Port, bbls. & ts.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Beef, bbls. & ts.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Butter, 100 lbs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Cheese, 100 lbs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Rice, pkgs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Tallow, 100 lbs.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Tobacco, leaf & c. hhds.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Manufactured goods.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Wholesale and retail.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Total values, 1873.
2,693	7,067	466,384	1,359	4,358	3,055	2,700	380	3,544	15,375	5,496	3,000	373	53,352	18,497	1,012	1,780	1,394	4,500	9,000	33,677	Total values, 1874.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1874, and for the same period of 1873:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873		Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	311	589	Metals, &c.....	78	245
China, Earthenware.....	177	2,632	Cutlery.....	59	136
Glass.....	5,320	21,752	Iron, RR. bars.....	9,331	17,346
Glassware.....	1,081	2,422	Lead, pigs.....	3,940	14,732
Glass plate.....	140	49	Spelter, lbs.....	223,390	7,580
Buttons.....	86	179	Steel.....	2,343	7,580
Coal, tons.....	632	1,602	Tin, boxes.....	8,112	23,383
Cocoa, bags.....	615	1,025	Tin slabs, lbs.....	91,152	187,129
Coffee, bags.....	41,029	45,560	Rags.....	4,359	5,398
Cotton, bales.....	49	49	Sugar, hds., tea & bbls.....	2,293	4,225
Drugs, &c.....	2,018	876	Sugar, bxs & bags.....	18,057	46,862
Bark, Peruvian.....	421	1,316	Tea.....	20,332	10,333
Bleach powders.....	119	65	Tobacco.....	1,477	5,470
Brimstone, tons.....	23	23	Waste.....	39	119
Cochineal.....	23	23	Wines, &c.....	4,994	12,055
Cream Tartar.....	79	118	Champagne, bks.....	702	2,367
Gambler.....	279	815	Wines.....	2,060	3,685
Gum, Arabic.....	120	25	Articles reported by value		
Madder.....	611	232	Cigars.....	\$29,520	\$51,726
Oil, essential.....	122	122	Corks.....	1,000	1,909
Oils, Olive.....	1,000	1,100	Fancy goods.....	21,139	34,922
Soda, bi-carb.....	1,262	1,157	Fish.....	1,126	11,468
Soda ash.....	304	1,991	Fruits, &c.....	7,387	5,308
Flax.....	413	36	Lemons.....	29,419	52,095
Furs.....	145	332	Oranges.....	62,540	34,872
Gunny cloth.....	14	14	Nuts.....	16,576	104,843
Hair.....	78	131	Raisins.....	715,708	476,923
Hemp, bales.....	3,327	7,321	Hides, undressed.....	49	48,635
Hides, &c.....	4	32	Rice.....	1,781	5,390
Bristles.....	145	321	Cassia.....	1,962	62
Hides, dressed.....	1,638	1,959	Ginger.....	12,339	13,785
India rubber.....	186	113	Pepper.....	6,545	1,186
Ivory.....	34	53	Saltpetre.....	268	3,801
Jewelry, &c.....	70,785	19,251	Logwood.....	14,739	35,345
Watches.....	80	1,623	Mahogany.....		490
Linseed.....					
Molasses.....					

Receipts of Domestic Produce.

The receipts of domestic produce since January 1, 1874 and for the same time 1873, have been as follows:

	Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873		Since Jan. 1, '74.	Same time 1873
Ashes.....pkgs.	257	162	Pitch.....	93	93
Breadstuffs, &c.....	153,092	77,869	Oil, cake.....pkgs.	3,082	2,734
Flour.....bbls.	1,236,031	338,965	Oil, lard.....	934	2,304
Wheat.....bush.	210,744	356,965	Peanuts.....bags.	80,927	25,443
Barley.....	275,325	409,391	Provisions.....	16,213	12,009
Rye.....	49,790	94,775	Butter.....pkgs.	23,477	28,305
Barley, &c.....	6,032	7,433	Cheese.....	5,452	3,393
Beans.....bbls.	4,701	2,755	Cutmeats.....	16,147	15,472
Peas.....bu. h.	1,710	2,750	Eggs.....	1,348	3,004
O. meal.....bbls.	12,020	5,508	Beef.....	19,228	20,881
Cotton.....bales.	63,100	43,445	Lard.....	1,337	324
Hemp.....bales.	59	293	Rice.....pkgs.	2,209	359
Hides.....No.	26,505	21,229	Starch.....	12,351	5,540
Hops.....bales.	724	958	St. arine.....	994	991
Leather.....skins.	97,396	108,590	Sugar.....bbls.		79
Molasses.....hds.	10,130	7,587	Sugar.....pkgs.	2,796	1,806
do.....bbls.			Tallow.....	6,512	4,915
Naval Stores.....			Tobacco.....hds.	1,616	818
Or. turp.....bbls.	290	643	Tobacco.....bbls.	5,411	5,967
Spirits turp.....	1,885	3,323	Wh.-key.....bbls.	2,571	2,571
Resin.....	13,345	24,638	Wool.....bales	1,800	2,771
Tar.....	1,784	2,731	Dressed Hogs. No.	19,878	12,543

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Jan. 16, 1874.

By special telegrams received to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Jan. 16. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 154,294 bales against 142,355 bales last week, 176,215 bales the previous week and 214,736 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 2,206,432 bales against 2,003,525 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 202,907 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....bales.	53,132	44,694	41,124	59,359	31,715	26,238
Mobile.....	12,487	12,538	16,346	15,425	11,317	8,477
Charleston.....	19,506	19,082	10,411	10,416	5,290	7,333
Savannah.....	21,203	21,210	19,335	28,153	15,077	12,207
Texas.....	21,387	13,143	10,339	10,377	7,000	6,023
Tennessee, &c.....	1,003	8,338	7,189	16,073	8,338	7,774
Florida.....	634	651	616	432	368	671
North Carolina.....	2,467	1,919	992	2,623	803	1,457
Virginia.....	13,466	16,666	9,135	12,509	6,103	6,573
Total this week.....	154,294	136,225	111,837	146,987	88,311	76,957
Total since Sept. 1.....	2,206,432	2,003,525	1,708,000	2,048,024	1,532,219	1,205,721

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 107,083 bales, of which 73,423 were to Great Britain, 8,198 to France, and 25,417 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as

made up this evening, are now 764,536 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

	Exported to—			Stock.		
Week ending Jan. 16.	G. Brit.	France	Continent	Total this week.	Same week 1873.	1874. 1873.
New Orleans.....	25,141	1,675	5,590	32,406	33,055	214,041 167,704
Mobile.....	8,012	4,328	12,945	15,285	16,180	43,289
Charleston.....	5,751	2,434	10,555	18,740	18,992	10,992
Savannah.....	5,187	5,125	10,162	20,474	20,474	72,474
Texas.....	17,932	4,293	23,692	45,917	45,917	72,474
New York.....	7,211	672	1,000	8,883	10,813	38,139
Other ports.....	4,239	2,156	6,415	12,810	12,810	40,000
Total.....	73,423	8,198	25,417	107,083	107,083	764,536 503,918
Since Sept. 1.....	2,123,571	173,359	187,519	2,484,449	2,484,449	.....

*The exports this week under head of "other ports" include from Philadelphia 231 bales to Liverpool, 413 to Antwerp, from Boston 577 bales to Liverpool, from Norfolk 2,885 bales to Liverpool, and 1,610 to Amsterdam, and from Baltimore 508 bales and 90 bags Sea Island to Liverpool, and 35 bales to Bremen.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 19,184 bales, while the stocks to-night are 260,618 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Jan. 9, the latest mail dates.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1873.	1874.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.		
New Orleans.....	63,479	533,973	150,389	115,407	73,381	379,124	57,617	254,757
Mobile.....	173,809	196,639	21,282	3,246	3,391	25,919	53,313	15,823
Charleston.....	20,837	336,615	68,623	15,063	6,461	90,147	111,021	118,082
Savannah.....	42,333	413,327	123,736	21,361	49,934	195,031	150,001	91,387
Texas.....	150,141	152,005	43,557	2,630	1,757	47,944	31,892	110,040
New York.....	67,082	405,919	211,782	6,387	16,364	234,533	7,700	57,283
Florida.....	7,100	5,757	.....	.....	.....	5,757	23,002	2,586
No. Carolina.....	26,358	33,154	5,179	.....	.....	5,179	25,002	2,586
Virginia.....	21,867	2,516	3,573	.....	1,660	5,243	25,002	2,586
Other ports.....	20,214	2,611	24,381	65	9,107	34,553	.....	31,000
Total this year.....	2052,148	.....	632,154	167,061	160,102	1019,417	733,086	79,310
Total last year.....	1887,300	633,750	182,710	224,473	1010,938	733,762	490,011	.....

The market the past week has been almost entirely under the influence of the changing quotations at Liverpool and of our own crop movements, and prices have fluctuated, both here and at Liverpool, according as the daily receipts at the Southern ports have given promise of a large or a small total at the end of the week. General opinion here appears now to have settled down to a crop of four million bales and upwards, and yet confidence in this estimate is not so absolute or so universal as to free the market from the influence of these daily receipts. Saturday's total was less than fifteen thousand bales, against nearly twenty-five thousand bales for the same day of the previous week, and hence, notwithstanding the sales here were small, prices advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Monday the figures for the two days came in, and showed a further falling off of about two thousand bales from the previous week, but the total was very much larger than a year ago; consequently, although at first there was an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, it was subsequently lost. Tuesday's figures were in excess of the previous week, so the market became easier, though the quotations were not changed. Since then the indications have been that the total for the week was to be large, so the tendency of the market has been downwards, though there was a temporary rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. in the better grades on Wednesday, due to a special demand for them. Prices were off $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. on Thursday, and again $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. to-day, closing to-night at the same price as last Friday for low middling and grades above, but $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. off for the lower grades. For forward delivery the course of prices has been much the same as for spot cotton, the daily fluctuation being shown in our table below. After 'Change to-night there was a better tone, with a fair business. The total sales of this description for the four days are 119,150 bales, including 300 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 11,343 bales, including 4,281 for export, 5,105 for consumption, 1,755 for speculation, and 202 in transit. Of the above 500 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Good Ordinary.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Strict Good Ordinary.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Low Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Middling.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Good Middling.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	SALES.					PRICES.				
	Expt.	Con-sump.	Spec-ula'n	Trans-act.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Low Midg.	Mid dling	High
Saturday.....	515	1,251	245	.....	2,011	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Monday.....	1,243	1,016	519	.....	2,778	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Tuesday.....	946	394	72	702	1,514	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Wednesday.....	710	663	123	.....	1,496	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Thursday.....	765	692	156	.....	1,613	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Friday.....	22	1,080	635	100	1,837	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Total.....	4,281	5,105	1,755	202	11,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For forward delivery the sales (including 300 free on board, have reached during the week 119,150 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For January.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
200.....15 11-32	4,500	15 11-32	200.....16 1-32	1,000	16 1-32	17 1-32
200.....15 9-32	500	15 9-32	2,500	16 13-32	600	17 7-32
200.....15 19-32	100	15 19-32	900	16 27-32	700	17 1-32
200.....15 11-32	1,500	16 1-32	1,000	16 1-32	500	17 5-32
200.....15 11-32	5,200	16 1-32	1,300	16 15-32	100	17 11-32
140 no not	2,400	16 3-32	1,800	16 31-32	100	17 25-32
14th.....15 23-32	3,450	16 1-32	200	17 1-32	100	17 13-32
800.....15 23-32	1,700	16 5-32	34,100 total March.		100	17 1-32
2,200.....15 1-32	1,800	16 3-32	For April.		100	17 1-32
100 no notice	600	16 5-32	100.....16 13-32		3,400 total May	
10th.....15 2-32	5,800	16 5-32	1,100	16 27-32	For June.	
200.....15 25-32	1,500	16 5-32	800	16 1-32	100.....17 21-32	
200 a. n.....15 13-16	300	16 5-16	200	16 29-32	100.....17 11-32	
200 no not.....15 13-16	1,200	16 11-32	1,800	16 31-32	100.....17 1-32	
800.....15 13-16	2,200	16 1-32	1,000	17 1-32	500.....17 21-32	
700.....15 27-32	32,650 total Feb.		1,000	17 1-32	600.....17 21-32	
100 a. n.....15 1-32	For March.		2,600	17 1-32	200.....18 1-32	
900.....15 29-32	100.....16 1-32		400	17 5-32	100.....18 5-32	
100 no not	1,000	16 9-32	400	17 9-32	400.....18 9-32	
12th.....15 15-16	1,400	16 11-32	1,000	17 9-32	200.....18 9-32	
300.....15 15-16	1,900	16 1-32	900	17 1-32	200.....18 1-32	
11,400 total Jan.	800	16 13-32	100	17 1-32	3,400 total June.	
For February.	400	16 15-32	400	17 5-32	For July.	
100.....15 21-32	2,200	16 1-32	400	17 11-32	200.....17 1-32	
1,600.....15 11-16	8,900	16 17-32	700	17 1-32	200.....17 1-32	
1,000.....15 23-32	200	16 19-32	200	17 1-32	200.....17 13-32	
5,200.....15 1-32	500	16 19-32	200	17 1-32	300.....17 1-32	
1,000.....15 25-32	3,100	16 21-32	13,900 total April.			
100.....15 13-16	5,700	16 11-16	For May.		500 total July.	
500.....15 31-32	1,100	16 25-32	100.....17 5-16			

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

½c. pd. to exch. 1 000 Feb. for Marc.
1c. 100 Feb. for April

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 300 bales; the particulars of these sales are as below:

300 f.o. b. Philadelphia, p. t.

The following will show the closing prices each day on the basis of low middling uplands, for the several deliveries named:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
On spot.....15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32	15 1-32
January.....15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32	15 21-32
February.....16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32	16 5-32
March.....16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16	16 1-16
April.....17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32
May.....17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32	17 9-32
June.....17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32
July.....17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32	17 1-32
Gold.....11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32	11 1-32
Exchange.....4 81	4 81	4 81	4 81	4 81	4 81	4 81	4 81
Sales, spot.....2 34	2 34	2 34	2 34	2 34	2 34	2 34	2 34
Sales, future.....16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Unusually cold weather is reported in our telegrams from most sections of the South. There have been showers at Galveston the past week, the rainfall reaching forty-one hundredths of an inch. At New Orleans they had a drizzling rain on one day. Our Vicksburg despatch states that it has rained there on two days, and it has been cold and cloudy. It has also rained on two days at Nashville; yesterday and to-day have been excessively cold. Two days' rain are also reported by our Memphis correspondent, with the rainfall thirty-five hundredths of an inch. It has rained on two days at Columbus, Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile, and to-day at Mobile it is cold and sleeting; our correspondents at Columbus think that about three-quarters of the crop in that vicinity has been marketed. At Savannah they have had rain on one day, but the rest of the week has been cold and dry. It has rained on four days this week at Augusta, with the rest of the week pleasant but very cold. At Charleston it has been cold and dry all the week. The thermometer at Galveston has averaged 55; Vicksburg, 52; Memphis, 39; Selma, 44; Montgomery, 48; Mobile, 53; Columbus, 47; Savannah, 45.

POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON IN THE WORLD'S SUPPLY.—We would refer our readers to an editorial in this issue of the CHRONICLE with regard to the position of American cotton in the world's supply. The official figures showing the cotton movement in Great Britain in 1873 are also given in our editorial columns.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there has been 4,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 5,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 21,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Jan. 15:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's
	Great Britain	Continent	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Total	receipts.
1874....	4,000	5,000	9,000	18,000	6,000	24,000	21,000
1873....	6,000	15,000	21,000	16,000	16,000	32,000	21,000
1872....	20,000	6,000	26,000	46,000	9,000	55,000	25,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease of 12,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total move-

ment since Jan. 1 shows a decrease in shipments of 8,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Trade in domestic cloth since our last has been moderate, with prices steady, closing at 12@12½c.; sales 509 rolls. Borneo quiet at 12@12½c.; Calcutta, 9½c. In gunny bags no sales of importance have been noted, business being generally rather quiet. The market for jute butts rules quieter, although the recent advance is well sustained, closing at 2½c. currency, cash, with sales of 500 bales; also 150 bales yesterday at 2½c., 60 days.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to-night. The continental stocks are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the afloat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Jan. 16), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Stock at Liverpool.....	579,000	445,000	519,000
Stock at London.....	202,250	215,000	179,000
Total Great Britain stock.....	781,250	660,000	698,000
Stock at Havre.....	87,000	207,000	148,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	9,000	12,000	15,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	22,500	39,000	42,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	18,000	29,000	13,000
Stock at Bremen.....	24,000	36,000	11,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	65,000	70,000	43,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	22,000	15,000	4,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	12,000	34,000	12,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	23,000	39,000	31,000
Total continental stocks.....	283,500	481,000	319,000
Total European stocks.....	1,064,750	1,142,000	1,017,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	120,000	93,000	280,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	582,000	410,000	287,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	70,000	95,000	88,000
Stock in United States ports.....	764,536	503,918	511,226
Stock in United States interior ports.....	135,517	87,520	96,700
United States exports this week.....	12,000	16,000	16,000
Total visible supply.....	2,748,803	2,347,438	2,295,932

Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

	1874.	1873.	1872.
American—			
Liverpool stock.....	156,000	98,000	171,000
Continental stocks.....	83,000	115,000	98,000
American afloat for Europe.....	582,000	410,000	287,000
United States stock.....	764,536	503,918	511,226
United States interior stocks.....	135,517	87,520	96,700
United States exports this week.....	12,000	16,000	16,000
Total American.....	1,731,053	1,230,438	1,175,932

East India, Brazil, &c.—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Liverpool stock.....	423,000	347,000	345,000
London stock.....	202,250	216,000	179,000
Continental stocks.....	200,500	366,000	221,000
India afloat for Europe.....	120,000	93,000	280,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	70,000	95,000	88,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,015,750	1,117,000	1,116,000
Total American.....	1,731,053	1,230,438	1,175,932
Total visible supply.....	2,748,803	2,347,438	2,295,932

Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool..... 8½d. 9½d. 10½d.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to night of 401,365 bales as compared with the same date of 1873 and an increase of 452,871 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1872.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1873:

	Week ending Jan. 16, 1874—			Week ending Jan. 17, 73—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	6,591	6,352	22,980	6,402	5,195	13,410
Columbus.....	2,204	1,525	15,953	2,028	1,264	10,917
Macon.....	1,895	2,831	12,366	2,493	1,693	14,451
Montgomery.....	730	1,243	6,233	1,684	2,194	10,486
Selma.....	2,235	1,936	6,717	1,805	1,320	4,939
Memphis.....	17,276	13,495	64,213	15,504	14,600	29,228
Nashville.....	5,497	4,983	7,055	2,376	1,669	4,089
	36,428	32,764	135,517	32,292	27,935	87,520

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 3,664 bales, and are to-night 47,997 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 4,136 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease as compared with last week, the total reaching 8,883 bales, against 10,057 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1873; and in the last column the total for the same period of previous year.

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1873

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.		
Liverpool.....	10,346	8,503	9,277	7,211	218,993	211,957
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Total to Gt. Britain	10,346	8,503	9,277	7,211	218,993	212,091
Havre.....	.....	1,219	30	672	6,126	1,928
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	.....
Total French.....	.....	1,219	30	672	6,959	1,928
Bremen and Hanover.....	2,359	750	750	400	11,693	17,152
Hamburg.....	530	311	.....	400	3,193	4,598
Other ports.....	.....	95	.....	200	493	.....
Total to N. Europe.	2,919	1,156	750	1,000	15,379	21,750
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	.....	1,012	.....	.....	1,983	2,607
Total Spain, &c......	.....	1,012	.....	.....	1,983	2,607
Grand Total	13,165	11,890	10,057	8,883	243,314	232,376

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, '73:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,338	42,622	2,898	2,950	.....	2,578	.....	.....
Texas.....	180	22,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,234	102,485	1,842	21,995	.....	5,845	.....	7,842
Mobile.....	.....	.....	827	827	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina.....	5,857	87,383	1,055	11,144	.....	.....	306	5,270
N. Carolina.....	1,549	10,610	.....	.....	1,112	4,161	621	7,978
Virginia.....	9,778	136,993	4,138	28,084	.....	.....	2,863	37,946
North'n Ports.....	4,754	307	3,135	41,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c	7,119	74,201	1,305	13,144	429	6,816	150	2,300
Foreign.....	.....	766	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	32,256	482,469	14,248	118,346	1,541	19,400	3,940	61,583
Total last year.	25,183	452,522	16,418	141,390	887	24,612	3,330	53,581

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 100,091 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
To Liverpool, per steamers		To Liverpool, per steamers		To Liverpool, per steamers		To Liverpool, per steamers	
City of Antwerp, 619.....		Canada, 1,939.....		Algeria, 1,413.....		Nevada, 1,859.....	
Laurent, 672.....		St. Laurent, 672.....		St. Laurent, 672.....		St. Laurent, 672.....	
To Bremen, per steamer Weser, 400.....		To Bremen, per steamer Weser, 400.....		To Bremen, per steamer Weser, 400.....		To Bremen, per steamer Weser, 400.....	
To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 400.....		To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 400.....		To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 400.....		To Hamburg, per steamer Cimbria, 400.....	
To Antwerp, per steamer Franklin, 200.....		To Antwerp, per steamer Franklin, 200.....		To Antwerp, per steamer Franklin, 200.....		To Antwerp, per steamer Franklin, 200.....	
New Orleans—To Liverpool, per str. Louisiana, 2,153.....		New Orleans—To Liverpool, per str. Louisiana, 2,153.....		New Orleans—To Liverpool, per str. Louisiana, 2,153.....		New Orleans—To Liverpool, per str. Louisiana, 2,153.....	
Oberon, 3,075.....		Oberon, 3,075.....		Oberon, 3,075.....		Oberon, 3,075.....	
per ships Victoria, 4,003.....		per ships Victoria, 4,003.....		per ships Victoria, 4,003.....		per ships Victoria, 4,003.....	
Magdala, 3,788.....		Magdala, 3,788.....		Magdala, 3,788.....		Magdala, 3,788.....	
Eumenides, 3,160.....		Eumenides, 3,160.....		Eumenides, 3,160.....		Eumenides, 3,160.....	
Siberia, 3,375 and 49 sacks seed cotton.....		Siberia, 3,375 and 49 sacks seed cotton.....		Siberia, 3,375 and 49 sacks seed cotton.....		Siberia, 3,375 and 49 sacks seed cotton.....	
Lizzie Rose, 2,300.....		Lizzie Rose, 2,300.....		Lizzie Rose, 2,300.....		Lizzie Rose, 2,300.....	
To Southampton, per steamer Hannover, 221.....		To Southampton, per steamer Hannover, 221.....		To Southampton, per steamer Hannover, 221.....		To Southampton, per steamer Hannover, 221.....	
To Havre, per ships Peacemaker, 3,043.....		To Havre, per ships Peacemaker, 3,043.....		To Havre, per ships Peacemaker, 3,043.....		To Havre, per ships Peacemaker, 3,043.....	
John Watt, 3,400.....		John Watt, 3,400.....		John Watt, 3,400.....		John Watt, 3,400.....	
Zephyr, 3,827.....		Zephyr, 3,827.....		Zephyr, 3,827.....		Zephyr, 3,827.....	
Glendower, 2,363.....		Glendower, 2,363.....		Glendower, 2,363.....		Glendower, 2,363.....	
Kendrick, 4,028.....		Kendrick, 4,028.....		Kendrick, 4,028.....		Kendrick, 4,028.....	
Mignon, 1,421.....		Mignon, 1,421.....		Mignon, 1,421.....		Mignon, 1,421.....	
Vesta, 1,800.....		Vesta, 1,800.....		Vesta, 1,800.....		Vesta, 1,800.....	
Franklin, 1,444.....		Franklin, 1,444.....		Franklin, 1,444.....		Franklin, 1,444.....	
To Bremen, per steamers Hannover, 2,560.....		To Bremen, per steamers Hannover, 2,560.....		To Bremen, per steamers Hannover, 2,560.....		To Bremen, per steamers Hannover, 2,560.....	
Prince Edward, 2,413.....		Prince Edward, 2,413.....		Prince Edward, 2,413.....		Prince Edward, 2,413.....	
To Antwerp, per ship Ella S. Thayer, 2,068.....		To Antwerp, per ship Ella S. Thayer, 2,068.....		To Antwerp, per ship Ella S. Thayer, 2,068.....		To Antwerp, per ship Ella S. Thayer, 2,068.....	
To Barcelona, per steamer Franco, 1,881.....		To Barcelona, per steamer Franco, 1,881.....		To Barcelona, per steamer Franco, 1,881.....		To Barcelona, per steamer Franco, 1,881.....	
per brigs Pedro, 675.....		per brigs Pedro, 675.....		per brigs Pedro, 675.....		per brigs Pedro, 675.....	
Teresita, 255.....		Teresita, 255.....		Teresita, 255.....		Teresita, 255.....	
To Genoa, per brig Mississippi, 1,306.....		To Genoa, per brig Mississippi, 1,306.....		To Genoa, per brig Mississippi, 1,306.....		To Genoa, per brig Mississippi, 1,306.....	
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer Lope de Vega, 1,269.....		MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer Lope de Vega, 1,269.....		MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer Lope de Vega, 1,269.....		MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer Lope de Vega, 1,269.....	
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Ponce, 1,412 Upland and 285 Sea Island.....		CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Ponce, 1,412 Upland and 285 Sea Island.....		CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Ponce, 1,412 Upland and 285 Sea Island.....		CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Ponce, 1,412 Upland and 285 Sea Island.....	
per ship Sumner R. Mead, 3,364 Upland and 107 Sea Island.....		per ship Sumner R. Mead, 3,364 Upland and 107 Sea Island.....		per ship Sumner R. Mead, 3,364 Upland and 107 Sea Island.....		per ship Sumner R. Mead, 3,364 Upland and 107 Sea Island.....	
per barks Pervia, 2,619 Upland and 332 Sea Island.....		per barks Pervia, 2,619 Upland and 332 Sea Island.....		per barks Pervia, 2,619 Upland and 332 Sea Island.....		per barks Pervia, 2,619 Upland and 332 Sea Island.....	
Resolve, 1,001 Upland and 167 Sea Island.....		Resolve, 1,001 Upland and 167 Sea Island.....		Resolve, 1,001 Upland and 167 Sea Island.....		Resolve, 1,001 Upland and 167 Sea Island.....	
To Havre, per bark Tidal Wave, 1,400 Upland and 138 Sea Island.....		To Havre, per bark Tidal Wave, 1,400 Upland and 138 Sea Island.....		To Havre, per bark Tidal Wave, 1,400 Upland and 138 Sea Island.....		To Havre, per bark Tidal Wave, 1,400 Upland and 138 Sea Island.....	
To Barcelona, per brig Arrogante Emille, 600 Upland.....		To Barcelona, per brig Arrogante Emille, 600 Upland.....		To Barcelona, per brig Arrogante Emille, 600 Upland.....		To Barcelona, per brig Arrogante Emille, 600 Upland.....	
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Annie Goudrey, 3,521 Upland.....		SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Annie Goudrey, 3,521 Upland.....		SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Annie Goudrey, 3,521 Upland.....		SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ship Annie Goudrey, 3,521 Upland.....	
per barks Caribon, 1,523 Upland.....		per barks Caribon, 1,523 Upland.....		per barks Caribon, 1,523 Upland.....		per barks Caribon, 1,523 Upland.....	
Queensberry, 1,834 Upland.....		Queensberry, 1,834 Upland.....		Queensberry, 1,834 Upland.....		Queensberry, 1,834 Upland.....	
To Cork or Falmouth, per bark Juvinal, 1,150 Upland.....		To Cork or Falmouth, per bark Juvinal, 1,150 Upland.....		To Cork or Falmouth, per bark Juvinal, 1,150 Upland.....		To Cork or Falmouth, per bark Juvinal, 1,150 Upland.....	
To Havre, per bark Hosea Rich, 1,991 Upland.....		To Havre, per bark Hosea Rich, 1,991 Upland.....		To Havre, per bark Hosea Rich, 1,991 Upland.....		To Havre, per bark Hosea Rich, 1,991 Upland.....	
To Bremen, per barks Messel, 1,300 Upland.....		To Bremen, per barks Messel, 1,300 Upland.....		To Bremen, per barks Messel, 1,300 Upland.....		To Bremen, per barks Messel, 1,300 Upland.....	
Vasa, 1,450 Upland.....		Vasa, 1,450 Upland.....		Vasa, 1,450 Upland.....		Vasa, 1,450 Upland.....	
Johannie Marie, 2,100 Upland.....		Johannie Marie, 2,100 Upland.....		Johannie Marie, 2,100 Upland.....		Johannie Marie, 2,100 Upland.....	
TEXAS—To Havre, per bark Olusete, 1,300.....		TEXAS—To Havre, per bark Olusete, 1,300.....		TEXAS—To Havre, per bark Olusete, 1,300.....		TEXAS—To Havre, per bark Olusete, 1,300.....	
per brig Amella, 500.....		per brig Amella, 500.....		per brig Amella, 500.....		per brig Amella, 500.....	
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per steamer W. A. Sarnow, 636.....		WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per steamer W. A. Sarnow, 636.....		WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per steamer W. A. Sarnow, 636.....		WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per steamer W. A. Sarnow, 636.....	
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per str. San Jacinto, 100.....		NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per str. San Jacinto, 100.....		NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per str. San Jacinto, 100.....		NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per str. San Jacinto, 100.....	
per ship Arlington, 2,013.....		per ship Arlington, 2,013.....		per ship Arlington, 2,013.....		per ship Arlington, 2,013.....	
To Amsterdam, per bark Bessie Parker, 1,660.....		To Amsterdam, per bark Bessie Parker, 1,660.....		To Amsterdam, per bark Bessie Parker, 1,660.....		To Amsterdam, per bark Bessie Parker, 1,660.....	
BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per str. Ohio, 563.....		BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per str. Ohio, 563.....		BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per str. Ohio, 563.....		BALTIMORE—To Bremen, per str. Ohio, 563.....	
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Samaria, 384.....		BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Samaria, 384.....		BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Samaria, 384.....		BOSTON—To Liverpool, per str. Samaria, 384.....	
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per str. Indiana, 980.....		PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per str. Indiana, 980.....		PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per str. Indiana, 980.....		PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per str. Indiana, 980.....	
To Antwerp, per str. Vaderland, 413.....		To Antwerp, per str. Vaderland, 413.....		To Antwerp, per str. Vaderland, 413.....		To Antwerp, per str. Vaderland, 413.....	
Total		Total		Total		Total	
100,091		100,091		100,091		100,091	

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liver-	South-		Bre-	Amster-	Ant-	Barce-	Total.
	pool.	amptn.	Cork.	Havre.	men.	dam.	werp.	lona.
New York.....	7,211	.....	.....	672	400	.....	200	8,883
New Orleans.....	21,875	.....	.....	22,335	5,003	.....	2,088	45,144
Mobile.....	1,369	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369
Charleston.....	9,287	.....	.....	1,538	.....	.....	600	11,425
Savannah.....	6,870	.....	1,150	1,991	4,750	.....	.....	14,761
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Wilmington.....	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636
Norfolk.....	2,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,660	.....	3,833
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	.....	563
Boston.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384
Philadelphia.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413	1,393
Total.....	50,685	226	1,150	28,336	10,716	1,660	2,701	100,091
Included in the above totals are from New York 400 bales to Hamburg ; from New Orleans 1,306 bales to Genoa.								

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture our prices quoted being those of leading jobbers:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.	Width.	Price.	Width.	Price.
Adriatic. 36	11 1/2	Indian Head. 36	12	Pepperell. 13-4	32 1/2
Agawam F. 36	9 1/2	Ind'n Orch. W 30	9	do 11-4	37 1/2
Alabama. 36	9	do BB. 33	9 1/2	do 12-4	42 1/2
Albion A. 36	9 1/2	do C. 36	10 1/2	do E fine. 32	12
Atlantic A. 36	12	do A. 36	12	do R. 36	11
do D. 37	10 1/2	do d'w 36	12 1/2	do O. 36	10
do H. 36	11 1/2	do do. 40	16	do N. 36	9
do P. 37	9 1/2	Laconia O. 39	11	Pequot A. 36	13 1/2
do L. fine 36	10	do R. 37	10 1/2	do B. 40	15
do LL. 36	9	do E. 36	9 1/2	do 10-4	37 1/2
Appleton A. 36	12	do 9-4	30	do 10-4	42 1/2
do N. 33	10 1/2	do 10-4	32 1/2	Pittsfield A. 36	9
Angusta. 36	10	do 11-4	37 1/2	Pocasset Canoe 39	12
do 30	9	Laurel D. 36	11 1/2	Portsmouth 36	9 1/2
do 30	9	Lawrence D. 36	11 1/2	do P. 30	9
do A. 27	7	do S. 26	9	do B. 37	9
Amoskeag. 36	12 1/2	do XX 36	13	Saranac fine O 36	10
do 45	17	do LL 36	9 1/2	do R. 36	11 1/2
do 49	18 1/2	do J. 36	12 1/2	do E. 39	13
do 60	23	do Y. 36	10 1/2	Stark A. 36	11 1/2
Broadway. 36	10	Langdon G. 4-4	17	do B. 36	11
Bedford R. 30	7 1/2	Langley C. 36	11	Swift River. 36	5 1/2
Boott S. 40	11 1/2	Lyman C. 36	11 1/2	Suffolk A. 36	9
do W. 48	15 1/2	do E. 36	11 1/2	Tremont CC. 36	9 1/2
do FF. 36	12	do T. 36	9	Utica. 36	15
Cabot A. 36	11	Mass. J. 29	8 1/2	do heavy. 40	17
Continental C. 36	12	do B. 36	10	do 48	23
Conestoga D. 23	9	do M. 40	11 1/2	do 58	27
do G. 30	9	do standard 36	11 1/2	do 76	37 1/2
do S. 33	10	Maxwell. 40	17 1/2	do 86	40
do W. 33	11	Medford. 36	11	do 96	45
Crescent. 36	12	Dwight X. 36	10 1/2	do Non. 40	17
do Y. 33	9	do Z. 33	9	Walworth E. 40	16 1/2
do Z. 36	9 1/2	do 36	12	do 5-4	16 1/2
do ZZ. 40	10 1/2	Nashua fine O 33	10 1/2	do 10-4	30
do Star. 36	11 1/2	do R. 36	11 1/2	do 11-4	35
do do. 40	13	do E. 36	13	Warren A. 40	14 1/2
do do. 46	18 1/2	do W. 48	17 1/2	Waterford W. 30	9
Exeter A. 30	9 1/2	Pepperell. 7-4	22 1/2	do BB. 33	9 1/2
Great Falls M. 36	10 1/2	do 10-4	40	do C. 36	10 1/2
do S. 33	9 1/2	Newmarket A. 36	10	do A. 40	12
do E. 36	11 1/2	do D. 36	11 1/2	do d'w 36	12 1/2
Harrisburg A. 26	10 1/2	Nevada A. 36	10	Wachusett. 36	11 1/2
do B. 30	8 1/2	Pacific extra. 37	15 1/2	do 30	10 1/2
Indian Head 7-8	11	Pepperell. 7-4	22 1/2	do 40	15 1/2
do 48	15 1/2	do 8-4	27 1/2	do 48	18 1/2
do 10-4	15 1/2	do 9-4	30		

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag. 46	18	Forestdale. 36	13 1/2	Pequot. 5-4	22 1/2
do A. 36	14 1/2	do of the Sp. 36	13 1/2	do 5-4	32 1/2
do 6-4	22	do 6-4	13 1/2	do 9-4	37 1/2
do 10-4	35	do 10-4	13 1/2	do 10-4	42 1/2
do Z. 33	9 1/2	Green G. 36	10 1/2	do 11-4	45
Androskog N. 36	14 1/2	Grt Falls G. 36	13 1/2	Pocasset Can. 36	12 1/2
do AA. 36	14 1/2	do S. 36	13 1/2	do F. 30	10 1/2
do 8-4	30	do M. 33	11	Pride of West 36	19
do 9-4	35	do A. 32	11 1/2	Red Bank. 36	9 1/2
do 10-4	40	Hallowell Q. 36	11	Reynolds AA. 36	10
Arkwright W. 36	15 1/2	do E. 36	11	do 36	10 1/2
Anburn. 36	14 1/2	Harris. 36	13	do 36	10 1/2
Ballou & Son. 36	14 1/2	Hill's S. Idem 33	13	do 36	10 1/2
do 10-4	10 1/2	do 14	14	do 36	10 1/2
Bartlett's. 36	14	Hope. 36	12-13 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 33	13 1/2	Howe. 36	12 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 31	12	Indian Riv X. 36	11	do 36	10 1/2
Bates. 45	15 1/2	Ind. Orch. AA. 36	15	do 36	10 1/2
do BB. 36	13 1/2	do H dw 36	13	do 36	10 1/2
Bay Mills. 36	13 1/2	do CC. 32	14 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
Blacket, neAA. 36	13	James. 36	13 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do C. 33	11	Lawrence S. 31	9 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do E. 36	10	Laconia. 8-4	30	do 36	10 1/2
do R. 28	8	do 9-4	32 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do S. 30	11 1/2	do 10-4	37 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do W. 42	15	Langdon. 42	16 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do X. 45	16	do 46	18	do 36	10 1/2
Cabot. 7-8	11 1/2	do GB. 4-4	14 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 36	13	Lonsdale. 36	14 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 9-8	16 1/2	do Cambric 36	20	do 36	10 1/2
do 10-4	17 1/2	Lyman cambr. 36	13 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 10-4	18 1/2	do 36	13 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
Canam. 27	14 1/2	Medal. 36	15 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
Chapman fine 36	14 1/2	Masonville. 36	15	do 36	10 1/2
do X. 36	10 1/2	Masonomet. 36	14	do 36	10 1/2
Clinton CCC. 36	14	do 33	12 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do C. 36	10 1/2	Maxwell. 38	19	do 36	10 1/2
Davol. 5-4	16	Nashua E. 36	14 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 42	21	do 4-4	17	do 36	10 1/2
do 5-4	23	do 9-4	35	do 36	10 1/2
Dwight D. 40	18	do 10-4	40	do 36	10 1/2
do Star. 36	14	Newmarket C. 36	12 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do do. 42	16	do A. 36	11	do 36	10 1/2
do do. 45	18	do W. 36	11	do 36	10 1/2
do cambr. 36	16 1/2	N. Y. Mills. 36	13	do 36	10 1/2
Emwood. 36	17	Pawtucket. 36	13	do 36	10 1/2
Fruit of the		Peabody. 36	10 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
Loom. 36	15	Pepperell. 6-4	22 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 33	13 1/2	do 7-4	27 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 42	19	do 8-4	30	do 36	10 1/2
do 44	22	do 9-4	32 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
do 6-4	27	do 10-4	37 1/2	do 36	10 1/2
Franklin Mfg Co 36		do 11-4	42 1/2	do 36	10 1/2

Tickings.

Amosk'g ACA. 28	28	Cordis ACE. 32	26	Omega B. 30	30
do B. 19	19	do No. 2. 32	22	do A. 30	30
do C. 17	17	do No. 3. 32	19	do ACA. 30	24
do D. 15	15	do No. 4. 32	17	do do. 36	27
do awning. 22	22	do No. 5. 32	15	do medal. 26	26
Arasapha. 12 1/2	12 1/2	do No. 6. 32	13	Pearl River. 25	25
Algodon. 36	36	do No. 7. 32	12	Pemberton AA. 21 1/2	21 1/2
do B. 7-8	8 1/2	do 11-13 1/2	13 1/2	do B. 18 1/2	18 1/2
Albany. 26	26	Hampden C. 30	15	do E. 24 1/2	24 1/2
Beaver Creek. 23	23	do BB. 11	11	do Bars. 22 1/2	22 1/2
Conestoga A. p. 27	27	do TRA. 21	21	Pittsfield. 8	8
do B. p. 7-8	26	do D. 16	16	Swift River. 11 1/2	11 1/2
do A. p. 7-4	23	Lewiston A. 36	27 1/2	Thordike A. 13	13
do ex. 4-4	23	do A. 32	32 1/2	do C. 13	13
do Gld mdl. 20	20	do A. 30	31	Willow Brk No 1	20
do CT. 6	18	Methuen AA. 22 1/2	22 1/2	do extra. 28	28
do CCA. 17	17	do awning. 27 1/2	27 1/2	Whittenton XXX. 25	25
do AAA. 7-8	15	Minnehaha. 7-8	25	do A. 16	16
Cordis AAA. 32	32	Omega C. 30	30	York. 20	20
				do 32	32

Prints.

Ancona shirtings. 9 1/2	9 1/2	Garner's fancies. 8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	Oriental shirting. 10	10
do fancy. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do purple. 8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	do buffs. 10	10
do Jap. strip. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do robes. 9 1/2	9 1/2	Pacific Mills. 10	10
do pink chks. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do shirting. 9 1/2	9 1/2	Peabody solid. 9 1/2	9 1/2
do robes. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do shirting. 9 1/2	9 1/2	Richmond's. 10	10
American. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do checks. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do purple. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do ga & ogn. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do Qkr sty. 10	10
do pink chks. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do frocks. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do robes. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do d'bl pnk. 11	11
Anchor shirt's. 9	9	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	Simpson mourn. 9 1/2	9 1/2
Albion solid. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do white grades. 9	9
do fancy. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	Somerset. 10	10
do suiting. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	Sprague's frock. 8 1/2	8 1/2
Allen's fancies. 9	9	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do reds. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do checks. 9	9	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do purple. 10	10
do pink. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do pinks. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do chevrot. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do solids. 10	10
do Jap. strps. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do fancies. 9 1/2	9 1/2
Amoskeag. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do chnz robe. 10 1/2	10 1/2
Bristol pinks. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do blue & whio. 10 1/2	10 1/2
Cocheco L. 11	11	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do shirting. 9	9
do robes. 11 1/2	11 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do Jap strps. 9	9
do pinks. 12	12	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do mourning. 8 1/2	8 1/2
do purple. 12	12	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	Wamsutta. 6 1/2	6 1/2
do shirtings. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	Washington robe. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do fancy. 11	11	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do fancies. 10	10
Conestoga fancies. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do grn stripes. 11	11
Carleton mourn'g. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do fan & choc. 10	10
Dunnell's. 9	9	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do Swiss rub. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do purple. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do green & or. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do checks. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do T'key red. 10 1/2	10 1/2
Freeman fancies. 8 1/2	8 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do pelm robe. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do ruby. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do purple. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do Swiss. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do pink. 11	11
do frocks. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2	do pad'd fan. 10 1/2	10 1/2
do pluks. 10	10	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2		
do purple. 9 1/2	9 1/2	do h' cord. 10 1/2	10 1/2		

Brown Drills.

Appleton. 12 1/2	12 1/2	Great Falls. 13	13	Mass. 12	12
Amoskeag A. 12 1/2	12 1/2	Laconia. 12 1/2	12 1/2	do G. 10	10
Angusta. 10	10	Lyman H. 12 1/2	12 1/2	Pepperell. 12 1/2	12 1/2
Boott. 12 1/2	12 1/2	Langley B. 12 1/2	12 1/2	Stark A. 12 1/2	12 1/2

Cotton Sall Duck.

No. 8. 30	30	USA Standard 28 1/2 in. 3	3
No. 9. 25	25	do 8 oz. 24	24
Light duck. 20	20	do 9 oz. 26	26
Bear (8 oz.) 29 in. 20	20	do 10 oz. 28	28
do heavy (9 oz.) 23	23	do 12 oz. 33	33
Mont. Ravens 29 in. 22	22	do 15 oz. 40	40
do 40 in. 30	30	Ontario twls. 29 in. 30	30
Ontario and Woodberry		do 31 in (8 oz) 32	32
		do 36 in. 35	35
		Ex twls "Polhem's" 15	15

Spool Cotton.

Merrick. 45	45	Green & Dan-
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GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES			
Pot. 1st sort # 100 b.	6 75	@	7 00
BREADSTUFFS —See special report.			
BUILDING MATERIALS			
Bricks—Common hard, 8000 # M.	4 00	@	8 25
Croton fronts	14 00	@	17 00
Philadelphia	28 50	@	30 50
Cement—Rosendale	1 75	@	1 75
Line—Rockland, common	1 10	@	1 10
Rockland, lump	1 75	@	1 75
Lumber—Southern pine	26 50	@	30 00
White pine box boards	25 00	@	30 00
White pine merchant box boards	28 00	@	31 00
Clear pine	25 00	@	30 00
Spruce boards & planks	24 00	@	28 00
Hemlock boards & planks	18 00	@	20 00
Nails—3000, com, 10 & sh, # keg.	4 15	@	4 25
Clinch, 1 to 3 in. & longer	5 75	@	6 25
Cut spikes, all sizes	6 50	@	8 25
Paints—Lead, white, Am. pure, in oil	1 10	@	1 10
Lead, wh., Amer., pure dry	9 50	@	10
Zinc, wh., Amer. dry, No. 1	8 50	@	8 50
Zinc, wh., Amer. No. 1, in oil	11 50	@	12
Paris white, English, pr. # 100 lbs.	2 00	@	2 37 1/2
BUTTER AND CHEESE			
Butter—Firkins, per invoice	23	@	38
Single dairies entire	34	@	40
Welsh tubs, per invoice	26	@	30
Mells	26	@	30
Cheese—State factory, com. to Jan.	9	@	5 1/4
do State dairy, common to fair	9	@	18
COAL			
Auction sale of Steamboat, Dec. 31:			
5,000 tons scruboat	4 85	@	4 85
14,000 tons grate	4 85	@	4 85
10,000 tons egg	5 15	@	5 80
25,000 tons stove	5 25	@	5 7 1/4
10,000 tons chestnut	4 20	@	4 27 1/2
Liverpool gas canal	11 00	@	11 00
Liverpool house canal	11 00	@	20 00
COFFEE			
No ordinary cargo, #90 days, gld.	24 1/2	@	24 1/2
do fair, do	25 1/2	@	25 1/2
do good, do	26 1/2	@	26 1/2
do prime, do	27 1/2	@	27 1/2
Java, mat. and bags	31	@	35
Native Ceylon	27	@	28
Maracabo	27	@	28
Laguaya	27	@	28
St. Domingo	24	@	24 1/2
Savanna	27	@	27 1/2
Mexican	26	@	27
COPPER			
Bolts	35	@	35
Sheeting, new (over 12 oz) # b.	35	@	35
Braziers (over 16 oz.)	35	@	35
American ingot, Lake	24	@	24 1/2
COTTON —See special report.			
DRUGS & DYES			
Alum, lump	3 1/4	@	3 1/4
Argols, crude	16	@	22
Argols, refined	25	@	30 1/2
Arsenic, powdered	5 25	@	5 41
Carb. soda, New York	17	@	17 1/2
Bicarb. potash, Scotch	32 00	@	34 00
Bleaching powder	2 75	@	2 75
Bristone, crude, ton	32 00	@	34 00
Bristone, Am. roll	3 1/2	@	3 1/2
Lamp oil, E. I. in bond, # gal.	50	@	50
Chlorate potash	31	@	31
Caustic soda	50	@	51 1/4
Cochineal, Honduras	50	@	52
Cochineal, Mexican	50	@	52
Cream tartar, prime	31 1/4	@	31 1/4
Cuba, East India	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
Cutch	6	@	4 1/2
Gambier	1 30	@	1 30
Ginseng, Western	1 30	@	1 30
Ginseng, Southern	1 30	@	1 30
Jalap	20	@	20 1/2
Lac dye, good & fine	20	@	20 1/2
Livore paste, Calabaria	31 1/4	@	31 1/4
Livore paste, Sicily	31 1/4	@	31 1/4
Mitar, Dutch	7	@	7
Medlar, Fr. E. X. F. F.	6	@	7
Mustard, white, Aleppo	10 1/4	@	10 1/4
Oil vitrol (6 degrees)	3 1/2	@	3 1/2
Oil, Turkey, in bond	5 25	@	5 25
Prussiate potash, yellow	36	@	38
Quinine, per oz.	1 25	@	1 25
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	@	2 50
Rhubarb, China, good to pr.	95	@	70
Sal soda, Newcast.	1 80	@	1 55
Shell Lac, 3d & 1st Eng.	60	@	65
Soda ash	2 50	@	2 60 1/2
Sugar lead, white	2 50	@	16 1/4
Vitrol, blue, common	10 1/4	@	10 1/4
FISH			
Dry cod	4 75	@	5 75
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass., shore, new	28 00	@	28 00
Mackerel, No. 1, H. H. H.	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass., shore	15 00	@	16 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Bay	13 50	@	14 50
FLAX			
North River	15	@	15
FRUIT			
Balsam, Scioness, new	4 75	@	4 75
do Laver, new	2 70	@	2 75
do Sultana	12 1/2	@	13
do Valencia, new	10 1/2	@	10 1/2
do Loose Muscatel, new, # box.	2 80	@	2 85
Guarante, per box	26	@	27
Clifton, Lough	26	@	27
Prunes, Turkish, new	26	@	27
Prunes, French	26	@	27
Dates	26	@	27
Pistachio, new	9	@	18
Cant. on Ginger	7 25	@	7 50
Sardines, # bl. box	27	@	28
Sardines, # or box	14 1/2	@	15 1/2
Macaroni, Italian	10 1/4	@	11
Domestic Dried			
Apples, Son. Bern, Alfred, 1st crop	10	@	12
do State, Alfred	11	@	12
do do quarters do	9	@	9 1/2
do do Western do	21	@	25
Peaches, pared new, G. & N. C.	8 1/4	@	13
do unpared, halves & quarters	18 1/4	@	14
Cherries, pitted	36	@	25
GUNNIES —See report under Cotton.			

GUNPOWDER			
Shipping # 25 # keg	4 35	@	4 35
Min. & Blasting	3 75	@	3 75
HAY			
North River, shipping	100	@	1 05
HEMP			
American dressed	100	@	250 00
American addressed	180	@	150 00
Russia, clean	225	@	90
Manila, current	9 1/4	@	10 1/4
Sisal	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
Jute	3 1/4	@	3 1/4
HIDES			
Dry—Buenos Ayres	26	@	27
Corrientes	24 1/2	@	25 1/2
Rio Grande	26	@	26 1/2
Orinoco	26	@	26 1/2
California	18	@	18
Maracabo	18	@	18
Bahia	18	@	18
Dry Salted—Maracabo	19	@	16
Cull	19	@	16
Pernambuco	19	@	16
Matamoros	19	@	16
Bahia	19	@	16
W. Salted—Buenos Ayres	10	@	11
Para	10	@	11
California	11 1/4	@	11 1/4
Texas	11 1/4	@	11 1/4
E. I. stock—California	17	@	18 1/2
California, dead green	17	@	18 1/2
California, buffalo	18 1/4	@	18 1/4
HOPS			
Crop of 1873	25	@	40
Crop of 1872	30	@	30
Crop of 1871	10	@	16
Crop of 1870	10	@	16
IRON			
Pig, American, No. 1	32 00	@	35 00
Pig, American, No. 2	32 00	@	35 00
Pig, American Forge	29 00	@	31 00
Pig, Scotch	40 00	@	47 00
Bar, refined, English & American	162 50	@	162 50
Bar, Swedes, ordinary sizes	170 00	@	185 00
Scotch	170 00	@	185 00
Sheet, ingot, double & treble, com.	4 1/4	@	5 1/4
Rails, English, # ton	35 00	@	40 00
Rails, American, at works in Pa.	62 50	@	65 00
LEAD			
Spanish, ordinary	6 75	@	6 75
Sheets, E. I. to assort	6 87 1/2	@	7 00
English	6 87 1/2	@	7 00
Bar	6 95	@	7 00
Pipe and sheet	10	@	10 00
LEATHER			
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres	27 1/2	@	30
California	26	@	28
Orinoco	25 1/2	@	27 1/2
rough	26	@	27 1/2
Slaughter crop	36	@	37
Q. A. rough	34	@	36 1/2
Extra	34	@	36 1/2
MOLASSES			
N. O. Orleans new, fair to prime, # gall	68	@	65
Porto Rico	30	@	35
Cuba Masagudo, refining to gro-	21	@	25
cery grades	20	@	20
Centrifugal and mixed	18	@	20
Ba badoes	33	@	45
NAVAL STORES			
Tar, Washington	2 75	@	2 75
Tar, Wilmington	2 75	@	2 75
Pitch, city	3 00	@	3 00
Spirit turpentine, # gall	41	@	44 1/2
Rosin, com. to good strain'd	2 43	@	2 50
No. 1	2 75	@	3 00
No. 2	2 50	@	2 75
extra pale	3 25	@	3 75
extra pale	4 00	@	5 00
NUTS			
Filberts, Sicily, new	15	@	15 1/2
do Barcelona	14	@	14 1/2
Brazil nuts, new	11	@	11 1/2
Walnuts, Honduras, new	9	@	9 1/2
Pecan nuts	1 50	@	1 62
Hickory nuts	3 00	@	4 00
Chestnuts	2 00	@	2 50
Peanuts, Virginia	2 00	@	2 50
do Wilmington	19	@	19 1/2
Almonds, Langueodoc	18 1/4	@	18 1/4
do Farragosa	18 1/4	@	18 1/4
do Trica	18 1/4	@	18 1/4
do Sicily	16	@	16 1/2
do Shelled	29	@	32
OAKUM			
City thin oblong, in bbls.	41 00	@	41 00
Western thin oblong, (dom.)	41 00	@	41 00
OILS			
Olive, in casks # gall	1 13	@	1 15
Liv. ed. casks and bbls.	90	@	90
Cotton Seed Grade to white	40	@	56
Menhaden, prime light	45	@	45
Neatfoot	85	@	1 00
Whale, bleached winter	62	@	70
Whale, Northern	62	@	70
Sperm, crude	1 50	@	1 50
Sperm, bleached winter	1 70	@	1 75
Lard oil, prime winter	82 1/2	@	83
PETROLEUM			
Grade, ord'v grav., in bulk, # gal.	5 1/4	@	5 1/4
Grade in bulk	13 1/4	@	13 1/4
Refined, standard white	13 1/4	@	13 1/4
Naptha	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
PROVISIONS			
Pork, mess # bbl.	15 85	@	16 25
Pork, extra prime	18 25	@	18 60
Pork, prime mess cliy.	17 00	@	17 25
Beef, plain mess	17 00	@	17 25
Beef, extra mess	17 00	@	17 25
Beef, hams, new	24 00	@	28 00
Hams, pickled	9 1/4	@	10 1/4
Lard	8 1/4	@	9 1/4
RICE			
Rangson, dressed, sold in bond	2 1/4	@	2 1/4
Carolina	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
SALT			
Turks Islands	10	@	10
Calix	1 10	@	1 10
Liverpool, various sorts	1 10	@	1 10

SALTPETRE			
Refined, pure	18 1/2	@	14
Crude	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
Nitrate soda	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
SEED			
Clover, new	2 1/2	@	5 1/2
Timothy	2 1/2	@	2 1/2
Hemp, foreign	2 00	@	2 10
Flaxseed, American, rough, new	2 25	@	2 25
Linseed, Calcutta # 55 gold (time)	2 50	@	2 13 1/4
SILK			
Taslee, No. 3 chop	6 75	@	7 00
Taslee, re-reeled	5 25	@	6 00
Tayasam, Nos. 1 & 2	5 75	@	6 50
Canton, re-reeled No. 1	5 00	@	5 00
SPELTER			
Plates, foreign	7 57 1/2	@	7 62 1/2
Plates domestic	8	@	11
SPICES			
Pepper, Sumatra	22 1/2	@	23
do Singapore	24	@	25
Cassia, China Ligna	24	@	25
Ginger African	12	@	18
do Calcutta	12	@	12
Mace	1 25	@	1 30
Nutmegs, Batavia and Penang	1 02 1/2	@	1 05
Pimento, Jamaica	1 14	@	1 14
Cloves	42 1/2	@	16 1/2
do stems	16	@	16 1/2
SPIRITS			
Brandy, foreign brands	8 75	@	15 00
Rum—Jam. 4th proof	8 75	@	8 50
St. Croix, 3d proof	8 40	@	8 50
Gin, Swan and Swallow	8 15	@	8 35
Domestic liquors—Cash			
Alcohol (88 per ct) C. & W.	1 00	@	1 00
Whiskey	1 00	@	1 01
STEEL			
English, cast, 2d & 1st quality	17	@	21
English, spring, 2d & 1st quality	19 1/4	@	19 1/4
English blister, 2d & 1st quality	14	@	15 1/2
American blister	11 1/2	@	11 1/2
American cast, Tool	11	@	11
American cast spring	11 1/2	@	11 1/2
American machinery	11 1/2	@	11 1/2
American German spring	9	@	9
SUGAR			
Cuba, inf. to com. refining	7	@	7 1/4
do fair to good refining	7 1/4	@	8
do prime, refining	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
do fair to good grocery	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
do pr. to choice grocery	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
Molasses, hds. & bxs	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
Melado	4 1/2	@	5 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 1 to 9	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do 10 to 12	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do 13 to 15	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do 16 to 18	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do 19 to 20	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do white	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
Porto Rico, refining, com. to prime	7 1/4	@	8 1/4
do grocery, fair to choice	7 1/4	@	8 1/4
Refined, bags, D. S. Nos. 8 to 12	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do Hard—Hard, crushed	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do Hard, granulated	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do powdered	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do White, A standard, & extra	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do do do off A	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do White extra C	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
do Yellow	6 1/4	@	7 1/4
TALLOW			
American	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
TEA			
Hyson, Common to fair	30	@	35
do Superior to fine	40	@	45
do Extra fine to finest	65	@	1 00
Young Hyson, Com. to fair	30	@	35
do Superior to fine	40	@	45
do Ex. fine to finest	70	@	1 00
Gunpowder, Com. to fair	38	@	45
do Superior to fine	45	@	50
do Ex. fine to finest	65	@	75
do choicest	1 20	@	1 40
Imperial, Com. to fair	30	@	35
do Superior to fine	45	@	50
do Extra fine to finest	70	@	90
Hyson Skin & T'wan, com. to fair	25	@	24
do do Superior to fine	35	@	38
do do Ex. fine to finest	55	@	65
Unco'ored Japan, Com. to fair	25	@	28
do Superior to fine	35	@	38
do Ex. fine to finest	55	@	65
Oolong, Common to fair	35	@	40
do Superior to fine	45	@	50
do Ex. fine to finest	65	@	75
Souch. & Cong. Com. to fair	30	@	35
do Superior to fine	40	@	45
do Ex. fine to finest	70	@	80
TIN			
Boxes	22	@	22 1/2
Straits	24	@	24 1/2
English	26	@	26 1/2
Extra, Puller, to fine box	10 25	@	16 75
Plates, char. Tarne	9 25	@	10 00
TORACCO			
Kentucky lugs, heavy (new crop)	7 1/4	@	7 1/4
do leaf	8 1/4	@	14
Seed leaf, Conn. & Mass. (new crop)	18	@	30
do "allow" 72	25	@	7
Pennsylvania wrappers, 72	25	@	60
Havana, com. to fine	70	@	1 10
Manufact'd, in bond, dark work	15	@	22
do bright work	18	@	10
WOOL			
American XX	47	@	60
American, Nos. 1 & 2	40	@	55
American, Combing	52	@	60
Extra, Fuller, to fine	45	@	50
No. 1, Full'd	35	@	38
California Spring Clip	30	@	35
Fine, unwashed	27	@	25
Medium	27	@	20
Common	19	@	22
South Am. Merino unwashed	29	@	32
Cane Good Good, unwashed	38	@	36
Tex. fine	26	@	25
Tex. medium	27	@	25
Smyrna, unwashed	18	@	21
ZINC			
Sheet	8 1/4	@	8 1/4
FREIGHTS			
TO LIVERPOOL:			
Cotton	11-32	@	25-32
Flour	4 0	@	4 0
Heavy goods	38 0	@	30 0
Corn b'k & lgs. W. In.	12	@	10 1/2
Wheat, bulk & bags	12	@	10 1/2
Reef	6 0	@	4 6
Coal	6 0	@	4 6
TO STRAM:			
Cotton	11-32	@	25-32
Flour	4 0	@	4 0
Heavy goods	38 0	@	30 0
Corn b'k & lgs. W. In.	12	@	10 1/2
Wheat, bulk & bags	12	@	10 1/2
Reef	6 0	@	4 6
Coal	6 0	@	4 6